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GDR'S MBFR ENVOY PRESENTS TROOP-CUT PROPOSAL

Warsaw: Meets NATO Halfway

LD201749 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 20 Feb 86

[Text] The GDR delegate at the Vienna disarmament talks has presented a new, important initiative -- a draft agreement concerning the preliminary reduction, under strict controls, of 11,500 Soviet troops and 6,500 U.S. troops, along with their arms and equipment -- in the names of his own country and of the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, and Poland. This proposal stems from an initiative of a year ago by the socialist states, and develops and adds elements thereby meeting halfway the stance of NATO states' delegations.

Prague Report

LD201951 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1830 GMT 20 Feb 86

[Text] At today's plenary session of the Vienna talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces in central Europe, Andre Wieland, head of the GDR delegation, presented a new constructive initiative on behalf of the socialist countries which are direct participants in these talks.

The proposed draft on the initial reduction of ground forces and armaments of the USSR and the United States, as well as the subsequent nonincreasing of the levels of the armed forces and armaments of the parties, and the measures in Central Europe connected with this, develops, specifies, and supplements the partial agreement project which the socialist countries submitted in Vienna for the first time in February last year and which represents a realistic point of departure for reaching agreement in Vienna.

If the United States, within the framework of the first step, is willing to withdraw 6,500 men, the USSR will withdraw 11,500 men from this region.

The NATO countries took 9 months to recognize the realistic nature of the proposals of the socialist countries on concluding a partial agreement and in this sense answered it also in December of last year. As Andre Wieland said at the press conference, the NATO countries were also offered that, on the basis of this proposal, work on a mutually acceptable text of an agreement would be started. He also said that the socialist countries, just as any other countries, are interested in monitoring the fulfillment of this agreement.

Budapest on Western Rejection

LD201747 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 20 Feb 86

[Text] Vienna: The socialist countries have submitted a new compromise proposal at the Central European Arms Reduction talks, but the Western participants have already rejected it. The proposal suggested that within the framework of a partial agreement 11,500 Soviet and 6,500 U.S. soldiers be withdrawn in the first stage, including all their weapons. The other states involved would undertake not to increase their units for 3 years.

MARXIST LENINIST INSTITUTE ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATED

Jubilee Meeting

AU181404 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 18 Feb 86

[Excerpts] Tirana, February 18 (ATA) -- 30 years have passed by since the day when, upon the decision of the Central Committee of the party of Labour of Albania, at the initiative and under the direct auspices of Comrade Enver Hoxha, the Institute of the Party History was created. In February 1966 it became the Institute of the Marxist-Leninist Studies.

A jubilee meeting was organised on this occasion at the Museum of National History. It was attended by personalities of Albanian science, directors and scholars of research scientific institutions, representatives of the party committees of the districts, working people and former working people of this institute.

Present were also the member of the Political Bureau and Secretary of the Central Committee of the party; Comrade Simon Stefani, the member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, Comrade Manush Myftiu, the alternate member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the party, Comrade Foto Cami, the first secretary of the Tirana District Party Committee, Piro Kondi, the chairman of the Executive Committee of the District Peoples Council, Llambi Gegprifti, the member of the Central Committee of the party, Sofokli Lazri, the minister of education and culture, Tefta Cami, etc.

The meeting was declared open by the member of the Central Committee of the party and directress of the Institute of the Marxist-Leninist studies, Comrade Nexhmije Hoxha.

The creation and the whole 30 year long activity of the institute of Marxist-Leninist studies, she said, is inseparably linked with the entire life and activity of the party, it is a component part and clear expression of one of its most distinguished features: the constant reliance since its founding day on our revolutionary science, the theory of Marxism-Leninism.

This jubilee is also a marked event in the political-ideological life in our country, because during its entire 30 year long activity, the institute has worked as an organism and close collaborator at the Central Committee of the party for the recognition, analysis and propagation of the line of the party and the teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha, for the study and generalisation of the experience of the revolution and the socialist construction of the country.

The many sided 40 year long work of our glorious Marxist-Leninist party and its unforgettable leader Comrade Enver Hoxha has been and remains in the foundations of the whole activity of the institute in the fields of study and publication.

In conclusion, Comrade Nexhmije Hoxha said that in the future, too, we, as working people of science, will continue to take part in the movement of the working class and the working people "standard bearers in implementation of the teachings of Comrade Hoxha." We shall analyze with scientific arguments all those ideopolitical, economic and social problems presented by the Central Committee of the party and Comrade Ramiz Alia, both for the current significant year of the 45th anniversary of the founding of the party, of its 9th congress and for the prospects which this congress and the 8th Five Year Plan will open up.

Amidst the applause of those present the floor was taken by Comrade Foto Cami who read the greeting of the first secretary of the Central Committee of the party, Comrade Ramiz Alia addressed to the working collective of the Institute of Marxist-Leninist Studies, at the Central Committee of the PLA.

The greeting of Comrade Ramiz Alia was listened to with attention and there were powerful acclamations for our glorious Party of Labour.

The speech on the occasion was made by the Vice-Director of the Institute Prof. Raqi Madhi who said among others that the warm greeting of Comrade Ramiz Alia inspires and fills us with enthusiasm, multiplies our forces and opens up perspectives to follow the road of Enver loyally, to serve the people and party with devotion.

Then, amidst the joy of those present, Comrade Simon Stefani handed over "the Order of the Flat" and different orders and medals that the Presidium of the People's Assembly has awarded the Institute of the Marxist-Leninist Studies and some of its working people.

The closing speech was made by Comrade Nexhmije Hoxha, who in the name of the collective of the Institute of Marxist-Leninist Studies thanked the Central Committee of the party and the Presidium of the People's Assembly for the high decoration awarded to the institute and for the medals given to a group of its working people.

Alia Message

AU181419 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 18 Feb 86

[Text] Tirana, February 18 (ATA) — Today 30 years are completed since the day when on the direct auspices of our glorious leader Comrade Enver Hoxha, the Institute of Marxist-Leninist Studies was created. We celebrate this event amidst a special joy because with its all-sided activity the institute has made a great contribution to the propagation, studying and generalization of the rich experience of our party in the revolution and the socialist construction of the country. On this occasion, bringing you the warmest greetings of the party and its Central Committee, I wish you wholeheartedly always successes at your work.

During these 30 years, the Institute of Marxist-Leninist studies is expanded and developed, it has become an outstanding ideological and scientific institution, a qualified aider of the party. With the name of this institute, with the work of your scientific collective and on a great number of collaborators are linked the compilation and publication of such major works as the history of the Party of Labour of Albania, the history of the national liberation war, a series of complex studies on important questions of the revolution and the socialist construction, of the Marxist-Leninist movement and the struggle against imperialism and modern revisionism, and the organisation of a number of scientific conferences of national character on the great questions of the national liberation war and the constructive work of the people.

The work of the institute for the publication of the main documents of the party of its theoretical and practical treasury is of great ideological and scientific value. You have given the party and people, the present and coming generations the series of works by Comrade Enver Hoxha, other books and studies, his historical notes and memoirs, which stand and will always be on the foundations of the line of the party and its correct Marxist-Leninist policy, a compass of orientation and source of inspiration to carry forward the socialist construction, a powerful weapon for the political and ideological education and tempering of the party and people.

With each passing year, the Institute of Marxist-Leninist Studies has raised the ideological level of its studies, has trained and qualified continuously a scientific militant collective with the spirit of partisanship, it has contributed to, organised and raised the level of the study work in the party. Through its fruitful work, it has become known in the country and abroad, thus taking an honourable place in the ranks of our scientific institutions, especially among the social ones.

Your work and 30 year long experience you have gained convince us completely that the institute of Marxist-Leninist studies, just like until now, will be an active aider of the party and its Central Committee to carry out the great tasks we have for the development of our society.

The stage we have reached and the non-stop construction of socialism in Albania created a number of great and complex problems which need great and complex solutions as well. They ask for a coordination of the forces and different scientific disciplines, profound and qualified studies, creative and innovative work, avoiding stereotypes and fixed schemes. The efforts for a higher qualitative level in the studies and publications, not to be satisfied with the attained results, the work for a high efficiency and productivity in the scientific process are as important as actual tasks.

The force and vitality of each science and especially of the social sciences stands in the close links with the life, the work and efforts of the party and people, in the work to analyse and back up the major program of the socialist construction of the country in the generalisation of the hitherto experience and especially in the efforts to open up new vistas of development, to solve correctly and in time the problems facing us, on the basis of the teachings of the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha. The work of each scientific institution is measured always with the concrete results it attains, with the recommendations it gives and the solutions it proposes.

For the very position and role of our country, as a genuine socialist country, of great importance are also the studies of the phenomena and processes occurring in the capitalist, bourgeois and revisionist world, the continuous denunciation of the pseudo-Marxist viewpoints and theses of the Soviet, Yugoslav and other revisionists, as well as of the reactionary theories and the counterrevolutionary strategy of the superpowers and international bourgeois, to estimate correctly the process and forces that carry the revolution forward, that open the way to social progress. Your institute should be the vanguard, it should instigate and coordinate the work in this important field as well.

Just like until now, in the years and decades to come the Institute of the Marxist-Leninist Studies just like all our scientific working people should find in our revolutionary theory, in the line and policy of the party, in its work in the lead of the people to safeguard and carry ahead the socialist gains, in the valuable theoretical and practical treasure that our great and unforgettable leader Comrade Enver Hoxha has left us, as legacy, the great source of inspiration, the correct compass of orientation in all their study-research activity.

Enhancing the militant spirit of proletarian partisanship continuously, the ideological and professional level, in the future too you should set a good example regarding your studies and publications, and at the same time you should incite and inspire our political-social institutions, you should organise to coordinate the work among them, scientific and methodical tutors of the study work in the party.

Let the jubilee year of the 45th anniversary of the founding of the party and its 9th congress, the first year of the 8th five year plan, as for the entire people, for you too, a year of intensive work to reach the highest possible results. Work, as always, untiringly to make the great theoretical treasures of the party, the immortal teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha property of the masses and guidelines for action.

CARCANI ATTENDS SHKODER DISTRICT AWP AKTIV

AU121601 [Editorial Report] Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian at 1430 GMT on 12 February 1986 reports that a Shkoder District AWP Aktiv was held to discuss the organization of a number of "important actions in the fields of the economy," in accordance with the instructions of the 13th AWP Central Committee Plenum. Attending were state and party leaders, managers of enterprises, heads of agricultural cooperatives, representatives of mass organization, as well as the chairmen of the people's council executive committees of northern districts. The aktiv was also attended by Adil Carcani, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. A report was delivered by Faik Sinaj, chairman of the Shkoder District People's Council Executive Committee, dealing with the acceleration of work on an irrigation project in Upper Shkoder region, as well as on measures to increase the production of corn and tobacco, and other agricultural matters.

Adil Carcani also addressed the Aktiv, congratulating the Shkoder District AWP organization in the name of the AWP Central Committee, the Council of Ministers, and of Ramiz Alia personally, on its implementation of the recommendations of the 13th AWP Central Committee Plenum to turn the method of mass actions into a permanent form on work for the fulfillment of economic tasks.

BTA REJECTS TURKISH CHARGE ON STOLEN PASSPORTS

AU201713 Sofia BTA in English 1355 GMT 20 Feb 86

[Text] Sofia, February 20 (BTA) -- As of late, the embassies of Turkey in a number of countries have been addressing a note to the foreign ministries and the diplomatic and consular representations in the respective countries. According to this note the foreign travel passports of 46 Turkish citizens have been "stolen, lost or confiscated under different pretexts by the Bulgarian official authorities" on Bulgarian territory in 1985.

The BTA is empowered to state the following in connection with Turkey's action:

The official bodies of the People's Republic of Bulgaria do not confiscate foreign passports. Whenever such passports -- lost or stolen -- are being handed in to these authorities, the latter are officially delivering them to the respective diplomatic or consular representation of the country that has issued the said documents.

Turkey's claim that the passports of 46 Turkish citizens have been "stolen, lost or confiscated under different pretexts by the Bulgarian authorities" in Bulgaria in 1985, is qualified by Bulgaria as a gross slander aimed at undermining the prestige of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. The Bulgarian authorities have received no requests in respect to 29 cases out of the 46 on the list affixed to the note, while the Turkish Embassy in Sofia has received an official reply on 15 cases. 2 of the cases are of the end of 1985 and are still under investigation.

The tendentiousness of the Turkish allegation is made clear by the fact that the Turkish side is trying to obtain political advantages by referring to 46 "cases" but forgetting to mention the fact that about 3 million Turkish citizens pass through Bulgaria every year.

FURTHER ON MLADENOV, VARKONYI TALKS, TOASTS

AU141426 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 12 Feb 86 p 1, 7

[Steadfast Striving for Peace -- the official Talks Between Comrades Petur Mladenov and Peter Varkonyi Have Begun. Dinner in Honor of the Bulgarian guest"]

[Text] Budapest, 11 February (BTA correspondent Lyubomir Dimistrov) -- This afternoon the official talks commenced between Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria, and Peter Varkonyi, minister of foreign affairs of the Hungarian People's Republic.

The Hungarian foreign minister acquainted his Bulgarian colleague with the achievements of the Hungarian People's Republic in the construction of socialism. He dwelt especially on the tasks that the Hungarian communists and the Hungarian people are solving in fulfillment of the decisions of the 13th MSZMP Congress. Peter Varkonyi stressed that, on the basis of the social-economic achievements so far, Hungary is applying successful efforts to improve economic management and to master modern scientific-technological achievements.

Petur Mladenov gave a briefing on the Bulgarian people's achievements during the years of the Eighth 5-Year Plan. Noting that in spite of the exceptionally unfavorable climatic conditions the plan has ended with good results, he emphasized that the necessary base has been created for the further successful construction of the developed socialist society in the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Speaking about the atmosphere of political and labor upswing on the eve of the 13th BCP Congress, he pointed out that efforts are now being directed toward fulfilling the decisions of the February 1985 and January 1986 plenums of the BCP Central Committee, which are bringing socialist Bulgaria onto the road of the modern scientific-technological revolution.

The two ministers analyzed the state and prospects of Bulgarian-Hungarian relations. It was stated with satisfaction that relations are developing favorably. The importance was stressed of the meetings between Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Janos Kadar, which are having a decisive effect upon the expansion and deepening of the bilateral cooperation in various fields.

However, what has been achieved still does not correspond to the great possibilities for raising the cooperation to a qualitatively new level and for increasing its effectiveness. The need was emphasized for further coordination of economic and scientific-technological policies in accordance with modern requirements, as well as for a further improvement of the integration processes on a bilateral and multi-lateral basis. In this respect it was once again stressed that the further improvement of cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries, and first and foremost with the Soviet Union, is of paramount importance.

Petur Mladenov and Peter Varkonyi also discussed the most important problems of the contemporary international situation, which continues to be tense, and in certain regions is even explosive. The need was emphasized for taking urgent and vigorous measures to restrain the arms race on earth and in space, to eliminate the risk of an annihilating nuclear war, and to restore trust in the relations between states.

Confirming the determination of the countries of the socialist community steadfastly to follow their high-principled and constructive policy, the two ministers gave a high assessment of the Soviet Union's peace initiatives made during the past year. It was noted that these initiatives are outstanding in their realism and constructive essence, as well as in their new approach in resolving the problems of the present unprecedentedly complex situation in which the world finds itself.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Hungarian People's Republic completely and unreservedly support the 15 January declaration of Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The great foreign-policy initiatives contained in the declaration are directed toward the complete elimination of nuclear weapons and the mending of the international situation. The new USSR Peace Program enriches and further develops the proposals of the Warsaw Pact states embodied in the Sofia Declaration of the Political Consultative Committee for eliminating the nuclear threat and for a positive turnaround in the situation in Europe and throughout the world. The realization of this program and of the whole complex of initiatives and proposals of the fraternal socialist countries requires even more active work and an even more active struggle.

Petur Mladenov and Peter Varkonyi confirmed their countries' viewpoint that the Geneva talks between the USSR and the United States on space and nuclear weapons are exerting a substantial effect not only on Soviet-American relations, but also on the international situation as a whole, and voiced the hope that the talks would lead to positive results.

The two ministers spoke out in support of achieving material progress at the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe, as well as the Vienna talks on reducing the armed forces and arms in central Europe, which would contribute to a significant extent to reviving the all-European process.

In stressing that one of the most important trends in the international activity of socialist Bulgaria is its Balkans policy, Petur Mladenov stated that our country has always made consistent efforts to create a climate of trust and understanding between the countries of the region. The readiness of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to sign bilateral agreements with the Balkan states is well known; such agreements are to include a code for good-neighbor relations, a renunciation of territorial claims, and an agreement not to permit the territory of one Balkan country to be used for hostile purposes and actions against another.

"We will continue to work to turn the Balkans into a nuclear- and chemical-weapons-free zone," Petur Mladenov emphasized.

In assessing the two initiatives as very important, Peter Varkonyi underlined that the Hungarian People's Republic fully supports them.

The talks between the foreign ministers of Bulgaria and Hungary were held in a friendly atmosphere and in a spirit of complete mutual understanding on all the issues discussed.

Peter Varkonyi, minister of foreign affairs of the Hungarian People's Republic, gave an official dinner in honor of Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, at which both ministers made toast speeches.

"We give a high assessment to the achievements of your working people," stated Peter Varkonyi, "in the building of the developed socialist society. We are convinced that the 13th BCP Congress will be a source of fresh successes for your native land, in the further consolidation of the positions of socialism, social progress, and peace."

The economic cooperation between our countries is developing, in spite of the difficult foreign economic conditions, he stated. The agreements for the next 5-year period are a serious basis for the further development of our cooperation.

Peter Varkonyi stated that the Hungarian People's Republic is firmly resolved, on the basis of the common principles and goals, to work in the future for deepening the fruitful and many-sided Hungarian-Bulgarian relations.

He stressed the desire of Hungary and Bulgaria, as confirmed at the talks, to do everything in order to implement the aims embodied in the Sofia Declaration of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact states. The Hungarian People's Republic, together with its allies, will do everything in its power to improve the international atmosphere and to develop links and cooperation between the states on an equal basis.

In conclusion, Peter Varkonyi expressed his confidence that the present talks will contribute to the development of Hungarian-Bulgarian links and to the strengthening of the traditional friendship between the two peoples.

In giving a positive assessment to Bulgarian-Hungarian relations, Petur Mladenov emphasized in reply that these relations are firmly based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism, socialist internationalism, and the Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Aid. The stimulus and guiding principle, he stressed, are the meeting of Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Janos Kadar. The accords reached between the latter enrich our relations with constructive ideas and fill them with new content.

In declaring that the successes of the two countries in the building of socialism would not have been possible without our cooperation with the other fraternal socialist countries, the Bulgarian foreign minister said later, in the course of the talks he pointed out the need for further deepening this cooperation.

The main task which faces us now is to work to raise the economic integration to a qualitatively new level in the spirit of the decisions of the CEMA summit economic conference and of the CEMA complex program for scientific and technological progress.

In stating that the international situation had continued to be exceptionally complex during the past year, Petur Mladenov emphasized that peoples are linking their hopes for a change primarily with the powerful peace offensive of the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community. It is enough for us to recall, he declared, the last session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact states, the meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President Ronald Reagan, and Mikhail Gorbachev's declaration of 15 January 1986.

The declaration was assessed according to its merits as a historic initiative, charged with a feeling of responsibility for the fates of peoples, statesmanlike wisdom, and political realism. This remarkable document represents the consistent and constructive essence of the Leninist foreign policy of the Soviet Union. To speak figuratively, it marks out the road toward the 21st century that mankind longs for -- a road with no weapons, no threats, and no wars.

Our country, declared the Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs, is striving to confirm positive tendencies in the relations between the Balkan states and to strengthen peace and security, trust and understanding, and friendship and cooperation. The PRB is making and will continue to make consistent efforts to turn the Balkans into a nuclear and chemical weapons-free zone. We are convinced, Petur Mladenov said in conclusion, that the implementation of these ideas would represent an important step toward strengthening peace and security not only in the region but throughout the Continent of Europe.

BULGARIANS BUYING INSOLVENT AUSTRIAN FIRMS

AU071138 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 7 Feb 86 p 7

[Special DIE PRESSE report]

[Text] Vienna -- Bulgarian investors continue to look for firms to buy in Austria. After a Bulgarian financing group, led by the state-owned Mineral Bank, took over the ailing Neunkirchner Schraubenwerke Ges. m.b.H. (formerly Brevellier Urban AG) in April last year, a syndicate of Bulgarian firms is now trying to buy a Styrian iron and steel company, Denzel Stahl-Industrieprodukte Ges.m.b.H., which has gone into bankruptcy.

In 1984 this company still employed 100 people and had a turnover of 78 million schillings. At present the plant is rented to an FRG firm specializing in environmental technology, the Purbach AG. This firm, too, would be interested in buying the plant.

Early this year the Hochleitner group of firms, which employs some 500 people, was saved from bankruptcy by the participation of the Bulgarian groups Stopansci-Khimicheski and Khimimport.

Regarding another potential takeover, the Bulgarians are at present in a waiting position: They have offered 87 million schillings for the sanitary equipment producer Legat and Hoelzl KG, which has become insolvent, but negotiations are still pending.

FURTHER ON ANTONOV TRIAL PROCEEDINGS

Prosecutor's 'Unfeasible Arguments'

AU161544 Sofia BTA in English 1933 GMT 14 Feb 86

["Rome Trial: Paralogism Instead of Facts" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Rome, February 15 (BTA special correspondent Nencho Khranov and BTA correspondent Khristo Petrov) -- Prosecutor Antonio Albano went on with his summation at today's 76th hearing in the Rome Criminal Court's second trial for the papal assassination attempt. The counsel for the prosecution persisted in his efforts to assert the credibility of assailant Mehmet Ali Agca and to substantiate Investigating Magistrate Ilario Martella's theses chiefly by means of influence, since sound arguments are lacking.

Marini started his presentation today by saying that it is quite difficult to get at the truth in this trial, as it lies in the midst of a bungle of lies and contradictions which have been inherent "not only in Agca's testimonies but in the evidence given by certain defendants, not least Sergey Antonov." From the very first day of his arguments, the prosecutor has been trying to place slander and slandered, criminal and victim on equal footing. Moreover, the prosecution is doggedly seeking to justify the bulk of Agca's lies by claiming that "much of what Agca said has found corroboration, and what failed to be corroborated should be proven by inference." As to Sergey Antonov, the prosecutor did not specify the occasions on which he had lied but reiterated his reproof that Antonov had not attended the court hearings (even though the reason is well known: his aggravated health condition). And as far as Agca's allegations are concerned, Marini keeps on rationalizing them chiefly by his own hypotheses and deductions.

Thesis one: Agca is a terrorist without ideological commitments. He had friends both among rightwing extremists and leftists. It follows that Agca had "found refuge and help" in Bulgaria. "How is it possible for a right-wing extremist to hide in Bulgaria?" the prosecutor asks and replies by citing false witness Yalcin Ozbey: "He was helped by his acquaintance with Kadem to hide in Bulgaria." The link between the Turkish Mafia, the Turkish terrorist groups and the trade organizations, such as the Bulgarian Kintex, has been allegedly established (by whom? corr. note). This is the reasoning which Marini provides as the missing link in his chain, seeking to prove against all odds that Agca had acted "on orders from the Bulgarians."

Thesis two: Oral Celik was also in Sofia in the summer of 1980 and attended Agca's meetings with Celenk and Sotir Kolev (Ayvazov). Arguments: No objective data are available on Celik's stay in Sofia, but it is evident from the inquiries made by the Bulgarian investigating authorities that one Harun Celik, born 1947, had transited Bulgaria on August 28, 1980. That may well have been him (despite the 11-year age difference -- corr. note). But why not assume that Celik had been in Bulgaria during the rest of the time, too, without having filled in border control statistical cards? speculates Prosecutor Marini. Why not, once Omer Mersan's crossing of Bulgaria on July 4 and 5 was not recorded on a statistical card, either. Nor was there any such record of Agca's transit on August 30, 1980 with his other passport, made out in the name of Faruk Ozgun. The sweeping conclusion drawn from all this is that not only had Celik been in Bulgaria, but he had even participated in the "planning session" at the Hotel Vitosha, invented by Agca.

This reasoning is built on quicksand, for both cases above refer to transiting Bulgaria in the summer when, due to the very heavy traffic of Turkish nationals crossing Bulgaria, they are not required to fill in border control statistical cards, the regulation is enforced only for foreigners staying longer in the country. This fact is recorded in the extensive documentation submitted by the Bulgarian investigative authorities (600 pages on Agca's stay alone!), but the prosecutor ignores it for obvious reasons.

Thesis three: Agca said he had spent two months (while official data put his stay at 40 days) in Bulgaria thanks to the "help of the Bulgarian services." Argument: His passport made out in the name of Yoghinder Singh, an Indian national, was not sufficiently well faked, and he had to ask another passport from Turkey so that he could travel safely around Western Europe. Such a primitive fake as the Singh passport could work only in Bulgaria. In his testimony, however, Agca has claimed that he was not apprehensive of his false passport but procured another one because he feared lest he be detected by his un-Indian looks, ignorance of the language and inability to tell anything about India. Not a single circumstance has been revealed throughout the trial to substantiate Agca's lies about some alleged "contacts" of his with the "Bulgarian services," and yet, the prosecutor bypasses the logical circumstance that if anyone had wanted to withhold the fact of Agca's transiting Bulgaria, his passport would not have been stamped at the border. Moreover, if any secret service had recruited Agca to commit such a grave crime as the assassination of the pope, he would have been hardly accommodated at the largest hotel in Sofia and he would have been hardly left to his own devices to look for a passport in Turkey and to ask money from Omer Mersan to make both ends meet!

Thesis four: Undoubtedly, Agca went to Bulgaria already on June 4, 1980, as it would have been illogical for him to contend this once he could say that all his meetings with Mersan, Celenc and others dated to the period after July 23, 1980, the date on which he arrived in Bulgaria according to the Bulgarian authorities. And yet, the prosecutor does not seek the other flagrant contradiction to Agca's slanders. He could not have met Mersan and the rest in Room 911 of the Hotel Vityosha on July 4 and 5, 1980 as Mersan did not occupy it at that time. Agca could not have met Bekir Celenc, either, as the Turkish businessman was not in Bulgaria at that time. Agca could not have got acquainted with Sotir Kolev (Ayvazov), as the latter was in Italy at that time. Despite all this, the prosecutor conceded Agca's allegations.

Thesis five: The witness Yalcin Ozbey allegedly confirmed Agca's testimony about the "links with the Bulgarians." Let us give here some background information on this failed perjurer, who was brought on in Foro Italico from the prison in Buchum (the FRG) in September 1986 [as received] in the hope that he would play the role of a major trump up the prosecutor's sleeve. The Italian rightist press even predicted he was going to cause a U-turn in the trial. That same Ozbey, who had already told the West German television that the Bulgarians had nothing to do with the papal assassination plot, and who had been unable to tell anything concrete even to Judge Martella, did his best to be useful at Foro Italico. But he got himself in such a tangle, he gave such contradictory and discrepant evidence that in the end he went off whimpering and confessing, he could not tell the truth because he was afraid. The prosecutor, however, still relies on Ozbey as the main trump of his case, despite his having been totally refuted by the witnesses Sedat Sarri Kadem and Abdullah Catli. Catli actually exposed Yalcin Ozbey as a go-between for the West German secret services and said that on their behalf Ozbey had offered him hundreds of thousands of dollars if he confirmed Agca's "Bulgarian connection" testimonies. And, here you are, that same Ozbey becomes the cornerstone in the edifice of Agca's credibility, as erected by the prosecutor.

We cannot fail to note (?a) characteristic feature of the approach adopted by the counsel for the prosecution. He would often pick a sentence or two from some piece of testimonial evidence and cite it out of context, if only he could uphold his case.

Thus, for instance, the prosecutor made quite frequent references to quotations from Abdullah Catli, without taking into account the leitmotif in his evidence: that the "Bulgarian connection" is nonexistent, that Agca tells nothing but lies, that his version has been patched up by the secret services.

Nor is the prosecutor convincing in his endeavours to prove that there are no machinations and slanderous scenarios behind the Bulgarian connection. A serious court would hardly be convinced by his illogical reasoning, all the more when it was testimonial evidence from three different sources: Pandico (the Cammora), Pazienza (Super Sismi) and Catli, revealing the attempts of the secret services to win him over. All three pinpoint explicitly the quarters where the slanderous anti-Bulgarian provocation has originated. As to the contradictions and blind sides in Agca's versions, they can hardly be interpreting [as received] as ruling out the existence of the "Bulgarian connection" masterminds. On the one hand, they have been pressed for time and have often failed to put the finishing touches to their scenario. On the other hand, Agca himself was neither intellectually nor psychologically equal to the task and simply could not memorize such a pile of facts and events. Hence his confusion which acquired disastrous dimensions during the court proceedings, disastrous both for him and for his patrons.

And yet, Antonio Marini has his case and does his best to prop it up by all too logically and legally unfeasible arguments.

The court will hold its next hearing on Monday [17 February], when the prosecutor will carry on his summation.

Prosecutor's Summation 17 Feb

AU172204 Sofia BTA in English 1921 GMT 17 Feb 86

[Text] Rome, February 17 (BTA) special correspondent Nencho Khranov and BTA correspondent Khristo Petrov) — At today's 78th hearing in the Rome criminal court's trial for the papal assassination attempt the counsel for the prosecution pointed out the fundamental concept that the behavior and the evidence of the defendants and the witnesses had to be verified by the fact whether they could be confirmed by the other materials connected with the case or whether they had logical confirmation. But it was chiefly by means of his logical reasoning that Marini tried to prove the reliability of the evidence of the drug addict and forger Yalcin Ozbey.

A number of arguments in this direction were repeated the way they had been presented at the last hearing of the court. What was new, was the fact that this time Marini acknowledged that Ozbey had been very incoherent and contradictory before the court.

"It was very difficult to understand what he wanted to say," said Marini, adding that for him the reading of the records of Ozbey's evidence had been "the most difficult thing during the whole trial." But despite all this, the prosecutor found an excuse for the "repentant gray wolf." He had behaved in this way because he had been afraid of "revenge" and in order to provide an occasion for his evidence to be used against him.

"Why not to believe him?" said the prosecutor. "What is more, he is still in prison."

The principal argument of the prosecutor about the "credibility" of Ozbey is the following logical concept: If the witness had been masterminded by some secret services, he would not have spoken so generally.

He had not known the names of the Bulgarians, had not known how Agca's accomplices had left St. Peter's Square, "he did not even know about the Bulgarian TIR truck in front of the embassy on Roubens Str., although even the papers had written about it," said the prosecutor, and the conclusion of Marini was ready: "that means that he has not been masterminded." Hence the court should believe Yalcin Ozbey.

Once again the approach toward the witness Abdullah Catli was rather contradictory. Once again, as it was at the previous hearings, Marini carefully selected the facts that he needed out of Catli's evidence, and all the rest he rejected as untrustworthy.

The prosecutor recalled the words of Catli that 90 per cent of Agca's evidence had been lies. The counsel for the prosecution tried to make a pun out of that, saying that with 90 percent of his evidence Catli confirmed Agca's evidence and with only 10 percent denied them. But he did his best to evade the principal fact in that evidence, namely that Catli categorically rejected the whole version about the "Bulgarian connection" and explained clearly and concretely how the secret services of the FRG, using their agent Yalcin Ozbey, had offered 500 U.S. dollars to him to confirm the allegations of Agca.

Further on in his speech Prosecutor Marini considered Agca's connection with the "Gray Wolves" in Austria, the FRG and Switzerland. He paid special attention to the role of the defendant Oral Celik.

The prosecutor assumes that Celik has been in Rome on the day of the assassination attempt against the pope. He rejected his alibi; contained in the evidence of Abdullah Catli and Ramazan Shengün, who had stated that Celik had been in Vienna on that day. Once again Marini based his argument on Ozbey who had identified the "running man" on the photograph of St. Peter's Square as Oral Celik. But later on the prosecutor himself concluded that the figure on the photograph did not correspond to the image of Oral Celik, as described by all witness -- short, a little stooping.

Nevertheless, according to Marini, the fact that there has not been any trace of Celik's stay in Rome does not say anything. As his presence in any hotel or boarding house had not been ascertained, one should assume the allegation of Agca that Celik had stayed at 36 Galliani Str. (the building inhabited by Bulgarian diplomats). As a proof of Celik's complicity in the assassination attempt against the pope, Marini pointed out his close friendship [with] Agca as well as their spiritual closeness as right-wing extremists.

The counsel for the prosecution proposed the following alternative to the court: If it is not assumed that Celik had taken a direct part in the assassination attempt, he should be found guilty as a person bearing great moral responsibility.

Dwelling on the role of the defendant Omer Bagci, the one who had carried over the gun for the assassination attempt, the prosecutor insisted that he should be treated as an accomplice in the plot for assassination of the pope. That goes beyond Martella's indictment because during the court examinations Bagci's situation had become more complicated and his complicity in the plot had been proved.

Marini said that he would ground Bagci's procedural situation at the next session of the court.

Tomorrow the prosecutor will continue his speech.

U.S. 'DISCRIMINATORY' TRADE MEASURES CRITICIZED

AU131212 Prague ZEMEDEL'SKE NOVINY in Czech 10 Feb 86 p 5

[Article by Jaroslav Jakubec, deputy minister of foreign trade: "We Are Interested in Bilaterally Advantageous Economic Cooperation; Unhealthy Barriers"]

[Excerpts] The developed capitalist countries currently constitute about 17 percent of total Czechoslovak foreign trade. We overwhelmingly cooperate with Western Europe, whose share in this part of turnover amounted to more than 82 percent in 1984.

Thus, the EEC sphere is the most important area for our foreign trade with the developed capitalist states. Of course, here trade-political relations are marked by the fact that since 1975 trade policy has been taken away from the member-countries themselves and is now within the competence of EEC agencies. Therefore no bilateral contractual regulation of trade relations exists. The CSSR proceeds only from partial specific solutions, striving to create and expand the scope for Czechoslovak exports, which encounter a number of trade-political obstacles on EEC markets. Although the EEC recognizes that the CSSR is GATT's contractual party, it has been applying an autonomous regimen vis-a-vis a number of imports from Czechoslovakia that is at variance with this position, a regimen that contains protectionist and often discriminatory elements.

Regarding overseas countries, the least favorable trade-political conditions exist in the relationship vis-a-vis United States. The reason is the U.S.' long-lasting and continuing policy of a discriminatory approach toward Czechoslovakia, whose expression was -- already in 1951 -- the unlawful cancellation of the most-favored-nation clause in GATT. Quite an unusual situation has existed since then: One of GATT's contractual parties refuses to grant another contractual party treatment in accordance with the most-favored-nation clause despite the fact that under current conditions the principle of most-favored-nation is only the minimum that can be -- in the usual trade relations among states -- demanded today.

In this situation our exports to the United States are burdened with autonomous, generally restrictive tariffs, with the result that they can assert themselves only with great difficulty. No change for the better can be expected so long as the United States uses the most-favored-nation clause as an instrument of differentiation vis-a-vis the socialist countries, and so long as it tries to use this clause to obtain political concessions.

Our objective is not to reduce the share of developed capitalist countries in Czechoslovak foreign trade. When that happened in recent years, it was, above all, the consequence of the unfavorable atmosphere that has been created around the socialist countries at the beginning of the 1980's, when a distortion of facts in connection with the repayment of credits abroad was misused for political objectives. That, by the way, is also why Czechoslovakia has begun so consistently implementing measures aimed at achieving an equilibrium in its balance of payments.

We are sincerely interested in developing mutually advantageous economic relations with all countries, regardless of their socioeconomic system. This is an effective way to achieve a better mutual understanding and create conditions for peaceful cooperation in the world.

17TH CPCZ CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION HELD

Congress Documents Discussed

LD201816 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 20 Feb 86

[Text] The 17th CPCZ Central Committee session took place today in the Spanish Hall of Prague Castle.

The Central Committee discussed:

The aims of the CPCZ Central Committee report on party activity and the development of society during the year since the 16th Party Congress and other party tasks, and selected Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Party's Central Committee to deliver it at the 17th CPCZ Congress;

The draft written report of the CPCZ Central Committee for the delegates to the 17th congress about the fulfillment of the conclusions of the 16th party congress;

The draft Main Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of Czechoslovakia for 1986-90 and the Outlook for the Period up to the Year 2000;

The aim of the Report on the Main Directions of the Economic and Social Policy of the Party in the Years 1986-90 and the Outlook for the Period up to the Year 2000, and selected Comrade Lubomir Strougal, member of the Presidium, to deliver it at the 17th CPCZ Congress;

And the draft amended statutes of the CPCZ.

Comrade Gustav Husak gave a report on these questions to the CPCZ Central Committee.

The Central Committee entrusted the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium to finalize the draft documents, making use of the points and suggestions made at its 17th session, at district and regional conferences, by party organizations, organs and organizations of the National Front and individuals, and approved that these documents should be presented to the 17th CPCZ Congress.

The Central Committee was also presented with information on the present course of internal party and public discussion on the draft Main Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of Czechoslovakia for 1986-90, and the Outlook for the Period up to the Year 2000, and on the draft amended statutes of the CPCZ.

The session approved the report on the activity of the Presidium, Secretariat and commissions of the CPCZ Central Committee since the 16th Party Central Committee session, noted information about the course and results of the annual members' meetings of primary organizations and party conferences before the 17th CPCZ Congress, and heard an analysis of the development and improvement of quality of the membership base since the 16th party congress and a synopsis of the activity of the Central Control and Auditing Commission of the CPCZ in 1985.

The CPCZ Central Committee approved the appointment of the leading secretaries of regional committees and city committees of the party in Prague and Bratislava, who were elected at the regional and city Party Conferences.

Husak Addresses Session

LD202039 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 20 Feb 86

[Text] The 17th CPCZ Central Committee session was held today. Comrade Gustav Husak spoke at the close. He praised the unity of the Central Committee in its discussion of the important questions on the preparation of the 17th party congress. Since the CPCZ Central Committee session held in June last year, which decided on the convening of the congress, extensive work has been done. The whole pre-congress preparation was characterized by factual, very open and critical discussion. Thousands of comrades spoke responsibly on current questions. Despite a large number of concrete critical points, full support for the policy of the party and the actions of the Central Committee and draft congress documents, which have been published, was expressed at annual members' meetings of primary organizations, at party conferences, in factories, towns, districts and regions.

We can say in a responsible way, Comrade Husak stated, that the party is well prepared, united, and strong for its congress. It represents a great political force able to solve the tasks of further development of our society. We highly value the positive response to the sessions of party organs and organizations among the general public. From the beginning we were concerned that preparation for the congress should take place before the eyes of the whole of society so that millions of workers would participate in evaluating results and setting our future tasks.

The main tasks of political, organizational and ideological work, of economic and social development, Comrade Husak emphasized, were, in general, fulfilled, despite all obstacles and difficulties. At the 17th congress the party can give an account of the favorable results achieved and set out a clear program for the next period.

In another part of his speech Comrade Husak praised the work of the Central Committee which, as the highest organ of the party, between congresses, responsibly solved fundamental questions of the working out and the realization of the tasks set by the 16th CPCZ Congress. In its approach, meetings and decisionmaking, it gave an example to other party organs. The unity of the Central Committee, based on the firm conviction about the correctness of our policy, was of immense importance for the successful activity of the whole party.

In closing, Comrade Husak thanked the members and candidate members of the party's Central Committee for their activity in the Central Committee and its commissions, and for their work in implementing party policy. He emphasized that it is necessary to uphold and continue to increase the activity of the party for the 17th congress and general elections, and to decisively and boldly solve the tasks which await us.

The CPCZ Central Committee session ended with the Internationale.

LENART OUTLINES TASKS AT CPSL CC SESSION

LD190034 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 18 Feb 86

[Text] The CPSL Central Committee was in session in Bratislava today. It discussed the draft CPSL Central Committee report on the fulfillment of the resolutions of the 16th CPCZ Congress and of the CPSL Congress and on the future tasks of the party in Slovakia as well as other issues connected with the preparation of the CPSL Congress and 17th CPCZ Congress.

Comrade Jozef Lenart, Presidium member of the CPCZ Central Committee and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee emphasized that the submitted report of the CPSL Central Committee based on the 15th CPCZ Central Committee session and the June session of the CPSL Central Committee analyzes the work of the party and the basic progress processes in the economic and social sphere in Slovakia for last 5 years and also for the whole era of the building of advanced socialist society. It sets goals for further growth of the contribution of the Slovak SR on the creation of statewide resources in harmony with the intentions of further all-round development of our society. He noted that the basic orientation that was set by the 15th CPCZ Central Committee session was transferred to the preparation of the content and course of the annual member meetings, enterprise meetings, district, and regional party conferences, and city party conference in Bratislava. The findings and experience from the pre-congress preparation stage confirmed that exacting intentions which are spelled out in the draft of the Main Directions of Economic and Social Development of Czechoslovakia are realistic and justified and form the basic prerequisite for further progress of our society.

The party remains the crucial force in the struggle to implement these tasks. Increase in the efficiency of the party work, in its ability to realize tasks and getting it to the level of the current needs is the aim of the draft of amendment of the CPCZ Statutes that were put forward by the Central Committee for assessment by all party members in a party discussion. The discussion supported the proposals and resulted in many recommendations for the final edition of the amendment of the statutes.

The Central Committee approved the draft of the CPSL Central Committee report on the fulfillment of the resolutions of the 16th CPCZ Congress and the resolutions of the CPSL Congress and on the further tasks of the party in Slovakia and approved it being put forward to the CPSL Congress.

The Central Committee also approved the standpoint on the proposal of Main Directions of Economic and Social Development of Czechoslovakia for 1986-1990 with the View to 2000 and the standpoint on the draft of amendment of the CPCZ statutes.

At the end of this last session of the CPSL Central Committee in this election period Comrade Jozef Lenart thanked on behalf of the Presidium and himself the members and the candidates of the CPSL Central Committee for their selfless work and expressed a conviction that the CPSL congress would become an important contribution for further progress of our society.

ARMY COMMUNISTS NOTE SHORTCOMINGS IN PARTY TASKS

AU140943 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 10 Feb 86 p 2

[CTK/Frantisek Melis report: "On Deliberations of Party Conferences in the Czechoslovak People's Army; Enhancing our Fatherland's Defense Capability"]

[Text] Prague/Bratislava (Our reporter Frantisek Melis and CTK) -- Communists from further components of the Czechoslovak People's Army [CSLA] met on Saturday [8 February] to draw the balance sheet of the work done in the past period. They discussed the results which they achieved in training for individual skills [obdornosti] and in enhancing our socialist fatherland's defense capability. They devoted attention to problems of political-educational activity as an integral part of educational influence on the youngest generation. They also assessed the contribution made by members of the CSLA to the national economy. At the same time, the conferences set the most important tasks of Communists in the Army for the coming years.

The party conference of formations and facilities of the CSSR Ministry of National Defense was attended by a delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee, headed by Colonel General Miloslav Blahnik, chief of the CSLA's General Staff and CSSR first deputy minister of national defense.

A report on the activity for the period that had elapsed since the last party conference stressed the fulfillment of the tasks of the Seventh 5-year Plan by all production-economic organizations of the Ministry of National Defense. For example, those working in the Army forests and estates administration and other production and repair enterprises, in research institutes and specialized worksites, achieved progressive [progresivni] results. The deliberations also pointed out some shortcomings, among other things the differing results in the implementation of intensification factors, or differing standards as regards observance of work and technical discipline. At the conference one spoke about the introduction of progressive work methods. Their usefulness is convincingly documented by the results achieved by 63 collectives of the institutes and facilities of the Ministry of National Defense, which are already implementing the brigade method of organizing work and remuneration. In connection with the growing demands on ensuring the needs of the CSLA's high degree of combat readiness and preparedness, great attention was devoted to a more marked implementation of progressive methods of work in everyday activity. In connection with the demanding tasks of the Eighth 5-Year Plan, the delegates devoted themselves to the necessity of further raising the action capability of party organizations, of having communists be models of military and work discipline, and of improving the membership base.

In the discussion, Miloslav Blahnik, head of the CPCZ Central Committee delegation, spoke about problems connected with effectiveness and thriftiness in all spheres. He noted, among other things, the necessity to assert the key programs of research and search for new ways of further modernizing combat equipment and its repair. He pointed out the demanding tasks of the military construction sphere. He stressed that precisely the Communists must wage a more effective struggle for the minds of people, so that they fully comprehend the importance of the tasks facing them in the coming period. He expressed appreciation for the work of Communists and other working people in the military-economic sphere of the Ministry of the National Defense and their preparedness to solve the decisive demands of the 5-year plan.

The conference of Communists at the A. Zapotocky Military Academy in Brno addressed itself to improving the political and professional preparation of students for discharging military-engineering, command-staff, and technical functions in the CSLA. The CPCZ Central Committee delegation to the conference was led by Colonel General Karel Rusov, CSSR first deputy minister of national defense.

In the spirit of the 15th CPCZ Central Committee session and of the speech delivered by Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary, at the Brno City party conference, the report expressed support for struggle against practicism [prakticizmus], routine, and formalism in party and pedagogical work at the faculties of the A. Zapotocky Military Academy. It showed how to implement more consistently military and school policy in students' communist education and in the schools' scientific research activity. Members of the A. Zapotocky Military Academy are active in public political functions, as lecturers and deputies. Many students acquitted themselves well as leaders in the Pioneer organization's activity and as initiators of amateur artistic activity at primary schools, one of the reasons being that they can draw on the experience of the academy's 80 amateur artistic activity groups.

In discussion Karel Rusov, head of the CPCZ Central Committee delegation, stressed the responsibility of the A. Zapotocky Military Academy for the high political preparedness of military cadres, which, -- in view of the growing demands in the CSLA -- is an ever more important component in the process of ensuring our Army's high combat readiness and preparedness to defend the socialist fatherland and the entire socialist community.

The conference of Communists at the Klement Gottwald Military Academy in Bratislava was attended by a CPCZ Central Committee delegation led by Lieutenant General Jaroslav Klicha, chief of the CSLA's Main Political Administration. The report noted that in the past period the ideological and action unity of the party organization strengthened, and the class-mindedness, party-mindedness, and ideopolitical commitment of all Communists had deepened. Party and ideoeducational work became more closely linked to the needs of educational and pedagogical practice, a matter reflected in the systematic perfection of the training of professional political workers, particularly from the viewpoint of the current and future needs of military practice. The prestige of the academy in the Army and with the public also increased, this being attested to by the successes scored by the academy's graduates in the Army, by the ability to utilize the results of scientific work in practice, as well as by the extensive, committed, propagandist activity of its graduates in the Army, territorial bodies, and social organizations.

The report critically noted that in ideological work it will be necessary to overcome some distorted and unclear views on the service of professional soldiers, on the work of political workers, and other problems. Regarding management [riadiaca] work, the issue of improving the work with people, rationally organizing their activity and increasing demands on the fulfillment of duties -- while paying attention to their worries -- still continues to be topical.

Lieutenant General Jaroslav Klicha, head of the CPCZ Central Committee delegation, also spoke in the discussion. He expressed appreciation for the exemplary results of the academy in the past period, which are attested to, among other things, by the awarding of the Order of Red Star and the Banner of the CSSR Ministry of National Defense. He noted that, in addition to molding political maturity and awareness and the dedication to the CPCZ and socialism, in the preparation of students it is necessary to pay even greater attention to their learning to utilize party methods of work with people, and to implement them consistently in order to strengthen military collectives and in the interest of the worthy fulfillment of duties.

IRAN'S 'OBSTINACY' PREVENTS SOLUTION OF CONFLICT

AU182203 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 15 Feb 86 p 5

[Dusan Brabec commentary in the "Foreign Policy Note" column: "The American Threat in the Background"]

[Text] The escalation of fighting on the Iraq-Iran front through the Iranian offensive, poetically called Morning Star, has caused tens of thousands of fallen fighters to be added daily to the million victims on both sides. It is above all the young men, the future of both nations, who are meeting their death in the senseless, unfortunate, and pernicious bloody fight; and for the sole reason that, after an almost 5-and-1/2-year conflict, no force has been found which could make the two quarreling countries come to a truce and conduct peaceful negotiations.

However, it must be stressed that in the course of these years the Iraqi side has several times tried to end the fighting. The latest proof of this is the urgent request of seven Arab states to convene the UN Security Council, which should attempt to halt the conflict. As is being stressed by the signatories of the proposal -- Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the Arab Republic of Yemen, Tunisia, Jordan, Morocco, and Iraq -- this war is seriously threatening peace and security in the area of the Persian Gulf, but also throughout the world.

Nevertheless, the obstinacy of the Iranian leadership has made it impossible for the UN Secretary General and for many outstanding negotiators from other countries to put an end to the tragic war. Some light has been cast on the stubbornness of the Iranian side by the statement made on Thursday [13 February] by the chairman of the Iranian parliament, Rafsanjani, who declared after the occupation of Iraqi territory to the South of the Al-Faw port, and even more so far reaching the borders of neighboring Kuwait: "I believe in good relations with out new neighbors." This declaration -- its subtext was rather meant to appease the neighboring states -- is prophetic of a new danger. Obviously, Iran regards the occupation of 700 square km of Iraqi territory on the western side of the Shatt al-Arab waterway as a lasting or, at least for the time being, a definitive occupation. [last two phrases as published] In this way a new aspect, which is dangerous for the further development of events, has cropped up in the entire dispute.

As is stressed by many observers, the entire conflict in this part of the world, important in terms of strategy and in terms of raw materials, is benefiting only international imperialism, above all North American imperialism. This was also confirmed by the statement made by Anthony Cordesman, American expert on Mideast military issues, who conceded that "The United States could be forced by the escalation of the conflict to resort to direct military intervention." This is naturally meant to apply in case such countries as Turkey, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, or Oman officially request assistance. In that case the intervention forces of the American Army, deployed on the vessels of the American Navy or on U.S. based in the Mediterranean and in the Persian Gulf, could immediately occupy the territories of the above states.

That is why the continuing conflict is aggravating the situation to an absolutely intolerable extent, playing into the hands of the joint U.S.-Israeli campaign and of their common goals of conquest -- namely, to achieve absolute influence on the development of events in the areas of the Mediterranean and the Persian Gulf.

MBFR ENVOY COMMENTS ON NEW MBFR PROPOSALS

LD202007 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1705 GMT 20 Feb 86

[Interview with Ambassador Andre Wieland, leader of the GDR delegation to the MBFR talks in Vienna, by correspondent Guenter Schwanitz, in Vienna on 20 February -- recorded]

[Text] [Schwanitz] At today's session of the Vienna negotiations, the socialist countries submitted the draft on an agreement for a first phase of reduction. Comrade ambassador, could you explain to us what essential measures this draft agreement provides for?

[Wieland] The socialist countries are extending and stating more precisely in this draft, to a large extent, their guideline proposals which were put forward exactly a year ago for a first reduction stage of conventional troops and arms in central Europe. This was possible because after the Geneva summit meeting there was a certain positive response by the NATO states to these guideline proposals. We now propose that, as a first step, 11,500 Soviet and 6,500 American members of the land forces of their respective countries be withdrawn together with their respective arms and equipment. Then, and this is in that case a very important measure, the obligation comes into force for all 11 direct participants in the negotiations, that is to say, those who have troops in central Europe, not to increase their troops and arms in central Europe for a period of 3 years. Both stages will be reliably monitored. I will mention some monitoring measures -- national technical methods; the setting-up of permanent monitoring posts through which the troops enter and leave the area; an exchange of information; and also the opportunity for checking on the spot. Our step is thus timely, and is imbued with the striving of the socialist countries to move the negotiations forward.

[Schwanitz] Now, comrade ambassador, anyone who has followed these doubtless important disarmament negotiations in Vienna for a considerable period of time must realise that for years these have been at a standstill. So, Comrade Wieland, why do you think that this proposal will move the negotiations forward?

[Wieland] Yes, Comrade Schwanitz, the Warsaw Pact states have always been in favor of cutting down the great military confrontation in central Europe through reasonable disarmament steps. In their Sofia Declaration of October, 1985, they came out in favor of, among other things, as fast an agreement as possible in Vienna, and in his comprehensive disarmament program Mikhail Gorbachev refers expressly to the real possibilities of an agreement in the Vienna negotiations. Since the Western side, as I have already observed, has let it be known that they at least go along with our idea of a partial agreement in principle, the editorial work on an agreement text could be started immediately on the basis of our draft. That would really already be a step forward in these negotiations. Otherwise, the socialist countries have come a long way toward the NATO states in a number of questions. This concerns, for example, the extent of Soviet-American reductions, where our side would have preferred greater reductions for both countries, questions of monitoring and other things. If, then, the Western side acts equally cooperatively, an agreement could be reached quickly.

[Schwanitz] You, comrade ambassador, explained the new draft agreement to the representatives of the NATO participant states. What are your opinions as to the point on which they on the Western side expect more flexibility?

[Wieland] This affects, for example, the question of whether one should just reduce soldiers, or arms as well -- that means weapons systems. We are in favor of both; NATO is against arms reduction.

But it is a known fact that modern conventional weapons are almost as dangerous and, in any case, as hostile to mankind, as nuclear weapons; so they must gradually be done away with in the same way; and this would be possible through an agreement in Vienna. On the other hand, the fact that all channels for conventional armament are being kept completely open unambiguously contradicts the sense and purpose of these negotiations. And furthermore, anyone who puts forward assertions about the alleged conventional superiority of the Warsaw Pact states must himself have a special interest in the reduction of arms. We await more realism from the West, in the question of monitoring as well. We are certainly no less interested than the other side in a reliable means of monitoring. I permit myself to recall what Erich Honecker said on this matter in his interview for the FRG newspaper 'DIE ZEIT'. Our proposed monitoring measures are perfectly appropriate to the agreement which is being striven for here. The Western side should recognize this and dispense with its totally inappropriate monitoring idea. So I would like, by this example, to point out the fact that considerable obstacles remain to be cleared out of the way at the Vienna negotiations; the difficulties can however doubtless be surmounted with the appropriate political willingness. The Warsaw Pact states are constantly displaying this willingness. If, then, our Western negotiating partners really strive after it as well, the year 1986 could become a milestone for the negotiations in Vienna.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON SINDERMANN VISIT TO FRG

Discussion With Brandt

LD201546 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1053 GMT 20 Feb 86

[Text] Bonn, 20 Feb (ADN) -- Horst Sindermann, president of the GDR People's Chamber, Politburo member of the SED Central Committee and deputy chairman of the GDR State Council, met Chairman of the SPD Willy Brandt, for a friendly talk on Thursday in Bonn.

The meeting was held at the Erich-Ollenhauer Building, the headquarters of the SPD party executive.

The talk was attended by Prof Horst Ehmke, deputy chairman of the SPD Bundestag group, and the head of the GDR's permanent mission in the FRG, Ambassador Ewald Moldt.

Proceeding through the building, Willy Brandt drew his guest's attention to a gallery of posters representing Social-Democratic agitation against war and emergent fascism between 1911 and 1930, including an indictment by the Social-Democratic action committee against military burdens on, and exploitation, of the people before the First World War. "A time of upheaval," Horst Sindermann agreed in response to Willy Brandt's remark that the workers were called to the struggle before the two world wars.

After almost a 1 and 1/4-hour talk with Horst Sindermann, Willy Brandt told journalists that "we regard as very important" the visit by the People's Chamber president. The initial reaction among people in the FRG also shows that the visit is generally regarded as significant. "For me it is important that in addition to bilateral relations, which we must make progress in, we were able to exchange a few interesting ideas about the prospects of European peace policy, arms control and disarmament. This naturally depends to a large extent on the development of relations between the superpowers, but there is a series of issues which the European states can advance together, as in the discussions that took place between our colleagues in the sphere of chemical weapons and the discussions that are being held in the sphere of nuclear weapons.

"The People's Chamber president and I also agreed that a new phase of European cooperation concerns not merely the military aspect," said Brandt. It was also about economic, scientific-technical and cultural cooperation.

Horst Sindermann agreed with the remark that ever new problems are in line for discussion. The talk had above all focussed on parliamentary cooperation and relations between the People's Chamber and the SPD Bundestag group. The People's Chamber president added that during the 2 days of his visit to Bonn he had everywhere had frank and businesslike talks.

Further on Brandt Talks

LD202309 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1847 GMT 20 Feb 86

[Excerpts] Bonn, 20 Feb (ADN) -- In Bonn today Horst Sindermann, president of the GDR People's Chamber, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the GDR State Council, met Willy Brandt, chairman of the SPD, for a friendly talk. Horst Sindermann conveyed the warm greetings of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, which were equally warmly reciprocated by the social democrat politician.

The two politicians, referring to the substantial talks between the SPD party chairman and Erich Honecker in September 1985, paid tribute to the joint constructive action of the SPD and the SED with the aim of making concrete contributions to securing peace in Europe. The steps formulated in the communique of this top-level talk, which were to be taken jointly, for a balanced security policy, gained substance with the activity of the SPD and the SED working groups for the creation of a chemical weapon-free zone in Europe and of a nuclear theater weapon-free zone in Europe.

The continuation of contacts between the GDR people's Chamber and the SPD Bundestag group also correspond fully and totally to the joint declaration of September 1985 to achieve something visible toward further normalization of relations between the two German states in the interest of a European order of peace.

In this connection, the two politicians again stressed the special responsibility of the two German states for peace, and discussed prospects for the struggle for a secure peace in Europe. Horst Sindermann and Willy Brandt paid tribute to the meeting between Gorbachev and Reagan in Geneva and in this connection described the initiatives of the SED and the SPD, born of reasonable political dialogue, as a responsible and direct contribution to the worldwide efforts to find an alternative to the policy of confrontation.

Willy Brandt described the disarmament program suggested by Mikhail Gorbachev as so far the furthest reaching, "which is realizable with political reason and through the joint efforts of everyone." At the same time he emphasized that he also believes the SDI program of the United States is superfluous.

"If war is no longer conductible today -- an important conclusion of the Geneva meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan -- then nuclear weapons have also lost their justification to exist, and they must simply be annihilated," Horst Sindermann said. So far, however, only the USSR with its three-stage program of disarmament has drawn this logical conclusion. The world urgently awaits a similar signal from the United States in the hope that weapons of mass destruction will, on the threshold of the year 2000, be a thing of the past and that eternal peace will be a reality.

During the conversation, Horst Sindermann and Willy Brandt reached agreement on opportunities for extending cooperation between the People's Chamber and the SPD Bundestag group in the economic, scientific-technological, and other fields which are placed on the agenda by the new developments around the world.

The meeting between Horst Sindermann and Willy Brandt, at which Professor Dr Horst Ehmke, deputy chairman of the SPD Bundestag group, and Ambassador Ewald Moldt, leader of the permanent representation of the GDR in the FRG, participated, took place in the Erich-Ollenhauer-Haus, seat of the SPD Party Executive.

After the conversation, which lasted nearly 1 and 1/2 hours, Willy Brandt told journalists that "we think" the visit of the People's Chamber president "is very important." The first response of people in the Federal Republic shows too, that the visit is generally thought to be significant.

Meets With FDP's Mischnick

LD201554 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1426 GMT 20 Feb 86

[Text] Bonn, 20 Feb (ADN) -- People's Chamber President Horst Sindermann met the chairman of the FDP Bundestag group, Wolfgang Mischnick, on Thursday afternoon in Bonn. The meeting, which was held in Mischnick's office in the Bundestag, was attended by members of the GDR People's Chamber delegation and the FDP Group executive.

Meets With CDU/CSU's Dregger

LD201818 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1618 GMT 20 Feb 86

[Text] Bonn, 20 Feb (ADN) -- Horst Sindermann, president of the GDR People's Chamber, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, and deputy chairman of the Council of State, had a meeting with Alfred Dregger, chairman of the CDU/CSU parliamentary party, in his office in the parliamentary building this afternoon. The two men had a lengthy exchange of views, at which Dr Theodor Waigel (CSU) deputy chairman of the parliamentary party was also present.

Ambassador Ewald Moldt, head of the GDR's permanent mission in the FRG, also took part in the talk.

Honecker 'Will Come' to FRG

LD201909 Hamburg DPA in German 1831 GMT 20 Feb 86

[Excerpts] Bonn, 20 Feb (DPA) -- The visit to the Federal Republic by GDR Council of State Chairman Erich Honecker, which has been put off for several years, is clearly no longer in question. GDR People's Chamber President Horst Sindermann, during his stay in Bonn today, said in conversation with CDU/CSU Bundestag group chairman Alfred Dregger and CSU group leader Theo Waigel: "It is high time for Honecker to come. And he will come." Dregger and Waigel told journalists afterwards that Sindermann himself touched on the question of the Honecker visit. However, he did not name a date.

After his talk with Dregger and Waigel, Sindermann evaded a question from journalists on whether the GDR had introduced travel concessions on 1 February.

Sidermann said in reply to journalists' questions only that relations had developed favorably in the past 5 years and would improve further. According to Dregger and Waigel, he spoke in the same vein during their discussions.

Further on Jenninger Talks

LD202156 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1630 GMT 20 Feb 86

[Text] Bonn, 20 Feb (ADN) -- Horst Sidermann, president of the GDR People's Chamber, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the German Bundestag, Dr Philipp Jenninger in his official seat in Bad Godesberg today, the 2d day of the visit to the FRG by a People's Chamber delegation, for an official talk.

Dr Jenninger received his guest with the words: "I welcome you to the official seat of the Bundestag President." The two parliamentary presidents held a 1-hour exchange of views during which Horst Sidermann described the meeting as a further step along the path of official contacts of the parliaments of the two German states. The present visit to the FRG by a People's Chamber delegation is an expression of the GDR's wish to continue the constructive political dialogue in order to safeguard peace, not in opposition to one another but with one another.

Since Gorbachev's Geneva meeting with Reagan it has become clear that a nuclear war can not be waged because there would be neither victor nor vanquished, Horst Sidermann said. The world is thus faced unavoidably with a new phase of development, with a change in international relations. We must all find a path to cooperation; one must depart from prejudices and reservations and eliminate relics of the Cold War, the People's Chamber president stressed.

This applies especially to relations between the two German states. In the talk between Erich Honecker and Helmut Kohl almost a year ago in Moscow, both sides reaffirmed that no problem can be solved by force. The trend now is toward reason and political realism. We must seek ways of cooperation instead of confrontation, Horst Sidermann said. It is the responsibility of both German states to do nothing that will put a strain on the negotiations between the Soviet Union and the United States in Geneva. They must accompany these negotiations with great calm and objectivity.

During the talk, Dr Philipp Jenninger praised the very serious approach to burning contemporary issues, which found its expression in the Erich Honecker interview in the FRG weekly DIE ZEIT. He described the meeting of the two parliamentary presidents as "an important day in relations between the two German states."

There was agreement that cooperation should be deepened in all areas and that there is no substitute for political dialogue.

Horst Sidermann said that the GDR People's Chamber supports all proposals and steps aimed at reducing confrontation and at constructive ways for safeguarding peace. This is also the deep meaning of the GDR's readiness for dialogue with all states, parliaments and governments. Horst Sidermann briefed the German Bundestag president on the interparliamentary activities of the People's Chamber and the positive relations of the GDR's supreme representative body with many parliaments and deputies of Western states, including NATO states. He also praised the People's Chamber's contacts with parliamentary parties within the Bundestag, especially with the SPD and the FDP parliamentary groups, which the present visit is intended to expand.

This also gives an indication of how responsible politicians in both German states can cooperate where it is a matter of the fundamental question for mankind, which affects all people in both states, namely, the preservation and safeguarding of peace.

It is therefore fully in the interests of normalization of relations between the two German states, based on respect for sovereignty, equal rights and noninterference, for the presidents of the two parliaments to speak about how the German Bundestag of the FRG and the People's Chamber of the GDR can fulfill their declared responsibility to their voters to do everything possible so that war will never again start from German soil. Here the institution of official contacts between the Bundestag and the People's Chamber could be a step toward achieving an atmosphere of equal cooperation between the two parliaments.

Both politicians agreed that in the interests of the development of cooperation, trust must be met with trust. Horst Sindermann invited Bundestag President Dr Philipp Jenninger to visit the GDR.

The head of the GDR's permanent mission in the FRG, Ambassador Ewald Moldt also took part in the talk.

Parliamentary Differences Noted

LD201342 Hamburg DPA in German 1245 GMT 20 Feb 86

[Excerpt] Bonn, 20 Feb (DPA) -- According to the Bundestag press office, there were differences of view between Jenninger and Sindermann about the question of the establishment of official contacts between the FRG and GDR parliaments. Jenninger made it clear that the conditions for this do not exist at present. Relations between People's Chamber and Bundestag will improve to the extent that there is progress regarding contacts between the people in both states. Jenninger also emphasized that peace must be noticeable in everyday life. This was particularly true of human rights and of travel and visitor traffic between the GDR and the FRG.

Moldt Hosts Reception

LD202307 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1948 GMT 20 Feb 86

[Text] Bonn, 20 Feb (ADN) -- The head of the GDR permanent mission in the FRG, Ambassador Ewald Moldt, gave a reception in the Bonn "Redoute" on Thursday evening in honor of the People's Chamber delegation, led by Horst Sindermann, currently in the FRG at the invitation of the SPD Bundestag group. Members of the Bundestag Presidium and other deputies, representatives of the federal government and other representatives of political and social life in the FRG accepted the invitation to attend.

Among the over 300 guests were the president of the German Bundestag, Dr Philipp Jenninger, the vice president of the Bundestag, Annemarie Renger, the chairman of the SPD Bundestag group, Dr Hans-Jochen Vogel, and the chairman of the FDP Bundestag Group, Wolfgang Mischnick.

The president of the German Chamber of Trade and Industry, Otto Wolff von Amerongen, the chairman of the board of Fried, Krupp GMBH, Dr Berthold Beitz, the chairman of the board of the Salzgitter AG, Ernst Pieper, and the Praeses of the Synod of the Evangelical Church in Germany, Dr Juergen Schmude, were also present. Among the guests were the deputy chairman of the DKP, Hermann Gautier, and DKP Executive member Kurt Bachmann. Heads of the diplomatic missions accredited in Bonn, with the doyen of the diplomatic corps, the Apostolic Nuntius Archbishop Dr Josip Uvac, accepted the invitation and attended.

During the reception, Horst Sindermann, Ambassador Ewald Moldt, and the members of the People's Chamber delegation had lively discussions with the guests.

President's Regrets Noted

LD202347 Hamburg DPA in German 2038 GMT 20 Feb 86

[Text] Bonn, 20 Feb (DPA) -- President Richard von Weizsaecker has expressed regret in a letter to GDR People's Chamber president Sindermann that he cannot receive him during his visit to Bonn. It was made known on Thursday evening at a reception in the Godesberg Redoute that Weizsaecker's letter is in a markedly friendly tone. The president referred to the efforts of his recent trip to Asia and to the exigencies of time. Sindermann showed understanding for this.

It was noted with attention that the U.S. Ambassador in Bonn, Richard Burt, accepted the GDR invitation. The minister for inner-German relations, Heinrich Windelen was there from the federal government. Bundestag President Philipp Jenninger was also there. The Soviet ambassador, Vladimir Semenov, was represented by envoy Vladislav Teretskov.

Meets Bundestag Greens

LD211256 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1046 GMT 21 Feb 86

[Text] Bonn, 21 Feb -- The delegation from the GDR People's Chamber led by People's Chamber President Horst Sindermann met representatives of the Bundestag Greens group in the German Bundestag on Friday morning.

Group spokeswomen Annemarie Borgmann and Hannegret Hoenes welcomed People's Chamber President Horst Sindermann in the conference room of the group at the deputies' high-rise building. The talk was attended by other Bundestag Greens deputies, including Antje Vollmer, Otto Schily and Henning Schierholz.

Annemarie Borgmann said that for the Greens, the equal relations between the two German states also naturally includes talks between The People's Chamber and the Bundestag and their groups. These contacts were not only desirable but urgently necessary to safeguard peace in Europe.

People's Chamber President Horst Sindermann said that the fact that he has had an opportunity in Bonn to talk to all Bundestag groups and the great interest shown by the public are expressions of the desirability of relations between the GDR People's Chamber and the Bundestag. If one proceeds from the need for cooperation between the two German states and the fact that today the only feasible policy is one of dialogue and not confrontation, then the visit had so far fulfilled expectations.

Different political views were naturally held on a whole series of questions, said Sindermann, but after all he had not come to Bonn to discover America. The most important issue was to advance the policy of dialogue and understanding in the current situation, over and above differences of opinions. One can only do this if one bears in mind and tries to prevent the possibility of a catastrophe emanating from German soil which would end with the annihilation of the existence of the two German states and Europe.

Talks End

LD211051 Hamburg DPA in German 0959 GMT 21 Feb 86

[Text] Bonn 21 Feb (DPA) -- GDR People's Chamber President Horst Sindermann has called in Bonn for the establishment of official contacts between the German Bundestag and the GDR People's Chamber. At the end of his talks in the federal capital he told journalists that it is unacceptable for the GDR to keep making demands without any response to its wishes. These include the full recognition of both states and their different social systems and official contacts between the various institutions, not least between the Bundestag and the People's Chamber.

Sindermann admitted that not all his talks partners had met this wish, but the objective facts are so convincing that one has to arrive at official contacts. Outdated concepts will not endure, Sindermann said.

The People's Chamber president said he is very satisfied with his discussions in Bonn. This also applies to the extensive talk with Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl. He said: "We are in a situation where the policy of confrontation is at an end." A policy of dialogue, reason and realism must begin. "We must learn how to deal with one another."

The peoples must be shown that "we are not blindly embarking on an adventure," but "that they can live in peace." Sindermann warmly thanked the Social Democrat Party and its chairman, Hans-Jochen Vogel, whose invitation had made his visit possible. The disputes about matters of protocol which had led to his visit falling through last year were largely incomprehensible to him, but for the sake of relations with the SPD parliamentary party he had accepted them.

KESSLER PRAISES COOPERATION WITH SOVIET ARMY

LD192032 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1636 GMT 19 Feb 86

[Text] Magdeburg, 19 Feb (ADN) -- The soldiers of the socialist German state are proud of having helped to preserve peace in Europe for 30 years at the side of the Soviet Army. Heinz Kessler stated this in Magdeburg on Wednesday at the opening event of the traditional week of brotherhood-in-arms.

Minister Kessler emphasized that joint combat training, of experiences in all questions of political life have proved themselves in maintaining the socialist fraternal allies strong and invincible. Thus the fraternal combat alliance between the USSR and the GDR is a guarantor for the safeguarding of peace.

The commander-in-chief of the group of Soviet Forces in Germany [GSSD], Army General Petr Lushev, said the members of the GSSD were conscious of their patriotic and internationalist responsibility in the joint protection of the socialist gains. Shoulder to shoulder they fulfilled this task together with the soldiers of the German workers' and peasants' state. This has made a weighty contribution to the foreign policy initiative for the preservation of peace introduced once again by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Mikhail Gorbachev.

More than a thousand participants at the event declared their resolve to further strengthen their close friendship with the country of Lenin, to strengthen socialism, and to protect soldiers in all parts of the country during the week of brotherhood-in-arms, which takes place every year between the days of the Soviet Army and of the National People's Army.

POLICE DISPERSE ENVIRONMENTALISTS' DEMONSTRATION

AU101415 Vienna NEUE KRONENZEITUNG in German 10 Feb 86 p 3

[Report by Kurt Seinitz]

[Text] Budapest/Vienna -- Dark clouds appeared in the political skies over Austria and Hungary this weekend [8-9 February]: The rigorous police action in Budapest on Saturday against a group of ecologically dedicated Austrians, who -- according to their own statements -- "did not even intend to demonstrate," will probably have political consequences.

Guenter Schobesberger, who, as a member of the government's Ecology Commission and head of this "ecological trip to the Hungarian part of the Danube," got to see police clubs in Budapest, can explain the whole affair only as a "misunderstanding." Journalist Franz Goess yesterday nursed his inflamed eyes because he had received a load of tear-gas in the face when he refused to be dragged into a police car.

The "green adventure" started on Saturday morning with an organized trip by a group of about 60 Austrian environmentalists about 60 Austrian environmentalists along the Danube, where the large Hungarian Nagymaros Danube power plant is to be built with Austrian economic aid. The highlight of the trip was to be a meeting with Hungarian environmentalists, who call themselves the "Danube Group," in Budapest.

The Austrians, however, did not know that the Hungarian colleagues had cancelled the meeting shortly before under pressure from the police.

When the Austrians arrived at the arranged meeting place, Bathiany Square in Budapest, the whole place was full of police, persons in uniform, and members of the secret police. The few Hungarian Greens who came immediately got wind of what was going on. A few minutes later the melee started when the two groups wanted to take a symbolic "walk" along "a part of our joint path" to Margaret island. Guenter Schobesberger: "No protest march! No slogans!" The police, however, considered Hungary's state order in danger and cracked down with lightning swiftness: The group was dispersed with drawn clubs. No one was actually hit. That was not necessary. The Hungarian Greens withdrew. The Austrians waited in Budapest until journalist Franz Goess was released from custody and then they returned home.

What remains is bitterness about the refusal to grant the most basic democratic rights, even in communist Hungary. Schobesberger: "We never planned a protest demonstration in Hungary. We also did not want to demonstrate in a neighboring country as foreigners. We wanted to meet with our Hungarian friends and exchange information -- they on the Hungarian part and we on the Austrian part of the river -- concerning the dangers posed to the Danube during a discussion afternoon on Margaret island. We do not interfere in Hungarian affairs but protest against Austrian participation in the project."

PREPARATIONS FOR LEADERSHIP BY THE MASSES NOTED

AU111400 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 8 Feb 86 p 7

[Article by Imre Cserhalmi: "The Dogcatcher" ('kutyabefogo') -- uppercase words published in italics]

[Excerpts] Perhaps we have never read and heard as much as today about the cooperation of participants, the coordination of all parties' interests, the strengthening of willingness to coordinate, the division of well-organized or even self-organized labor necessity of manifold (that is, not only those required from above to be fulfilled by those below) activities that are carried out by institutes, communities, and movements. Harmony and self-government, equal-partner relationships, the growing role of bodies with a delegates structure, the community and citizen-like ability to locally solve problems -- and I could go on listing the various expressions that, even if they are common terminology and are used to express most varied problems and solutions -- are in a certain sense synonyms of each other. And that is in a political sense.

We would not believe in the cooperative willingness and habits of those who can sit down for a cooperative discussion and know nothing but their own interests and get up from the table still knowing nothing else but their own arguments. It is hardly a real ability to think in complex terms, if someone always manages to reveal the real situation so that he first of all "discovers" his own complaints, secondly his rights, and after that the responsibilities of others.

It is at all times possible (and necessary) to realize and formulate what the actual political and social tensions and tasks are, but this in itself is not a sufficient guarantee for a solution. It is also a condition for valid and lasting success if we try to place current events in long-term processes, and if we attempt to see and measure daily values in perspectives dictated by history. These perspectives are better seen nowadays when daily requirements and the work on constructing socialism also urge the build-up of a consensus AFFECTING ALL ASPECTS [MINDENIRANYU].

It seems that, if at a certain stage of the people's power, we can interpret as a national achievement the consensus of the entire people and of the leadership, then we can also consider as a national task the creation of a kind of socialist awareness of nationhood in which a general agreement on a public and nation-wide scale will not only spread like rays from the center and to the center -- as the railroads and public roads of our homeland do -- but will run in circles sideways as well. It is a different matter -- though a very important one -- that the entire people, the whole nation must mature and be responsible enough to think for the public in general, be ready for self-government, to show a tolerance appropriate to its own democracy, be wise enough to serve the public interest; and further, to create, maintain, and develop such workshops in which, as a result of accumulated experience of generations, all this knowledge and ability is created, tested, and is able to have an effect.

Therefore, when it is timely and purposeful to extend the meaning of consensus, it is perhaps not an exaggeration to say that this is the unfolding of a once-begun and irreversible historical process. The duration of this process cannot be measured in days. But it provides daily tasks, both urgent and difficult ones. Yet, could there be a more beautiful vocation, or if one likes, a more historical one and one in which the commitment to socialism is better demonstrated for the socialist state, politics, and for the intellectuals than the one to prepare the entire population to take leadership into its own hands and make it fruitful.

JARUZELSKI RECEIVES REAGAN MESSAGE ON SHUTTLE

LD201856 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 20 Feb 86

[Text] Ronald Reagan has sent Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of State, words of thanks for the condolences conveyed to him in connection with the shuttle Challenger tragic catastrophe and the deaths of the crew members. The U.S. President said that he had conveyed the words of grief and sympathy to the families of the victims.

MESSNER RETURNS FROM 'FRIENDLY' USSR VISIT

LD201934 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 20 Feb 86

[Text] Zbigniew Messner, chairman of the Council of Ministers, has ended his visit to the Soviet Union. An aircraft carrying the premier and other members of our delegation landed in Warsaw this afternoon. Zbigniew Messner was welcomed at Okęcie Airport by Jozef Czyrek, Manfred Gorywoda, Jozef Koziol, representatives of the Soviet Embassy, and others.

[Begin recording] [unidentified correspondent] Mr President, may I ask you for a brief statement on this very important visit?

[Messner] In assessing this visit, I must say it will be a multiaspect assessment. First, the visit resulted from the nature and extent of our relations with the Soviet Union, it was, in a way, a continuation of the talks held between Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of our party Central Committee, and General Secretary Gorbachev, and all the talks held between government and party delegations, so my visit does not constitute a new stage. The visit was (?aimed) at developing our mutual bilateral relations, at making some ties more concrete, developing some of them, creating foundations... This is one aspect of the visit.

The second aspect is slightly more personal. This was my first as a premier and personally--official visit to the Soviet Union. This was very important to me, and I am very grateful to our Soviet comrades who, despite the busy time before the 27th party congress, decided to organize such a visit and to invite me to Moscow.

And finally the third aspect: The fact that the visit took place before the 27th congress, an extremely important event, not only for the Soviet Union and the CPSU, but also on an international scale, not only in the worker and communist movement but on the international scale in general. This is very significant.

[Question] All the information which we received from Moscow during your visit revealed the extremely warm and cordial atmosphere in which the visit was taking place.

[Messner] I want to emphasize here that the atmosphere of the visit was extremely friendly, extremely warm, and organized to an extremely high standard. I am very grateful. It was, in fact, a reflection of the Soviet Union's attitude to our country.
[end recording]

ORZECZOWSKI: GREEK TALKS' SINCERE, CORDIAL'

LD202019 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 20 Feb 86

[Tadeusz Samitowski report from Athens]

[Text] Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski's political talks in Athens have ended. The Polish guest was received this morning by Khristos Sartzetakis, president of the Republic, and by Ioannis Alevras, president of the National Assembly. At noon, talks were held between Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou and Minister Marian Orzechowski, with the participation of Greek Foreign Minister Karolos Papoulias. The ambassadors of the two states were also present.

At a press conference after the talks, Minister Orzechowski described them as sincere, cordial, and very fruitful. He emphasized again that they demonstrated the convergence and identical nature of attitudes in the matters discussed. He also added that we value the stance of the Greek Government regarding the development of the situation in Poland. This position is that attempts at internal destabilization in our state would signify destabilization for the whole of Europe.

One of the important results of Minister Orzechowski's visit to Greece is the desire for intensive development of relations, including economic cooperation, expressed by both sides. This is also testified by the mutually agreed communique, published at the end of the talks.

Greek Reportage

For thens radio reportage on the 4-day visit by Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski, including his meeting with Greek Foreign Minister Karolos Papoulias, see the Greece section of the 19 February Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

SEJM COMMISSION WARNS OF DEBT 'REPAYMENT TRAP'

LD201939 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 20 Feb 86

[Text] The Sejm Foreign Affairs Commission has reviewed issues connected with Poland's debts, and has assessed the course and state of negotiations with creditors from the capitalist countries. As deputies stated, the issue of our debts must be considered not only in financial and economic terms but also in social and political terms, both in Polish and international scope. Poland's creditors should also be interested in the increase of Polish exports.

The commission pronounced itself in favor of the creation of such conditions of repayment which would take into consideration both our obligations toward creditors, and responsibility for the nation's living conditions and for its development and future.

Poland must not fall into a repayment trap as it had fallen before in a credit trap. Deputies said a long-term and comprehensive program of solving the issue of debts repayment must be worked out.

WOJCIK REPORTS TO SEJM ON FOREIGN CAPITAL LAW

[Report on speech by Foreign Trade Minister Andrzej Wojcik at 30 January Sejm debates on foreign capital]

LD302313 Warsaw PAP in English 1718 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] Warsaw, Jan. 30 -- Joint ventures with the participation of a foreign partner are an effective form of international cooperation frequently used in socialist countries, too.

Joint venture is a convenient and efficient channel for gaining access to world's latest technological achievements and organization and management techniques. It frequently opens up new possibilities of export to the hitherto inaccessible markets. These are the main premises by which the government was guided drafting this law.

The adoption of this law may prove advantageous from the balance-of-payments point of view as foreign capital invested in joint ventures may increase the flow of hard currency needed by national economy.

The law may also bring political benefits. In relations with capitalist countries this will be another proof of the government's consistent economic policy aimed to settle the problem of debts.

Legal regulations contained in the draft law were shaped with the idea to ensure to foreign partners financial conditions for their economic activity in Poland which would not be worse from those they have in other countries.

The presented draft law fulfils the announcements contained in the 1981 law on state enterprises and concerning the legal regulation of the possibilities of foreign investments in Poland.

The government's main preference, which finds reflection in the draft, is an export-oriented character of the future joint ventures. This is confirmed by, inter alia, the regulation on income tax relief on account of exports and on exemption from this tax over the first two years of production activity.

A possibility to grant bank guarantees to the foreign partner has also been envisaged. As far as the transfer of profits abroad goes, the draft envisages an obligation to resale 15-25 percent of hard currency receipts the moment they reach the company.

The draft precludes a possibility to undertake any ventures by foreign investor alone, establishes a rule of a prevailing [word indistinct] of the Polish partner, and states that the final decision on refusal or consent to start a joint venture will be made by a single organ of the state administration. The foreign trade minister will supervise activities of companies with foreign share.

800 ENTERPRISES SAID 'UNFIT' TO RECEIVE CREDIT

LD172222 Warsaw PAP in English 1422 GMT 17 Feb 86

[Text] Warsaw, Feb. 17 -- Over 800 Polish enterprises, including some 650 cooperatives, have been described as unfit to get more credits from the bank.

Among the reasons behind their financial ineffectiveness experts quote excessive pay raises, seen as a remedy for shrinking manpower, staggering material supplies, and unreliable cooperating factories.

The most pressing problem for them now is to undertake prompt preventive measures, as there are two intermediate stages separating bankruptcy from being declared un-eligible for bank credit. In the first stage the enterprise may work a new economic programme, reliable enough for the bank to consider fresh credits. In the second stage an enterprise in distress may be put under a supervisory board though this already means considerably limited independence.

Such supervisory boards have already been imposed on dozen so factories, with further likely to go bankrupt continuing to emerge. Among the potential losers is the "Volta" electric battery factory in Wroclaw, whose debt has topped 100 million zlotys, or the engineering plant "Dogmos" in Zagrze, whose liabilities went four times above its last year's revenues.

In most cases, however, the bankruptcy procedure works as an advanced warning system and to-date experience shows numerous ways to prevent such an end. These however must be sought through higher efficiency and better economic management.

POLITBURO DISCUSSES 10TH CONGRESS PREPARATIONS

LD182051 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 18 Feb 86

[Text] The PZPR Central Committee Politburo has acquainted itself with preparations for the 10th party congress.

The working draft of theses from the Central Committee for the 10th congress was discussed. They detailed the concrete aims and tasks of the PZPR in political, social and economic life in the coming 5-year period, theses which result from the draft program of the party. They profile the basic directions of the socioeconomic development for 1986-90, and point out social goals and economic conditions which must be fulfilled to attain them.

These theses will concentrate the attention of the party's members on such essential issues as the improvement of the results and quality of production, the correct proportions between wage increases and labor productivity, the high speed of the introduction of scientific and technological progress, the improvement of organization and labor conditions, and health protection. It is particularly important to point out various types of barriers to development and the means for overcoming them.

The Politburo decided to send its comments to the congress commission. The theses will be presented to the Central Committee plenum and will be published. Together with the PZPR program they will constitute the basis of the second phase of pregress discussion.

BARCIKOWSKI ADDRESSES SZCZECIN PRECONGRESS PARLEY

LD171158 Szczecin Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 13 Feb 86

[Text] As reported, Kazimierz Barcikowski -- Politburo member and deputy chairman of the State Council -- visited Szczecin yesterday. After visiting the Police chemical works and Police itself, Kazimierz Barcikowski took part in a meeting of his parent party organization in department k-2 of the Warskishipyard.

The discussion centered on the first part of the draft party program, thus inaugurating the pregress campaign here. Summing up the discussion, Kazimierz Barcikowski said among other things:

[Begin Barcikowski recording] We begin the pregress discussion with the most difficult document. It is very difficult to read. Those who will read it will see for themselves that the material is packed with issues; so it is difficult to follow it all. Sometimes it is difficult to disentangle the issues from out of those words; yet all the most important issues are entered here.

Until the congress this is an absolutely open document. Everyone who has observations ought to submit them, because it will not be anybody else's but our own document. One indicator for discussion of the program: the verifier of all social theory is social practice. The most beautiful theses and assertions are of little significance unless they find confirmation in people's activity. You can have the loveliest plan and it will prove to be stupid unless it is endorsed in life, in implementation.

All plans or intentions have the characteristic that those who draw them up are in an easier situation than those who carry them out. There is always this difference between what you intend and what you achieve. If you want to express something schematically, you take a piece of chalk, stand before the blackboard, and the only resistance you have is that of the chalk. Therefore all diagrams drawn on blackboards come out very nice; they are very correct and convincing, but if you translate the same diagram into life, then it is not (only) the resistance of the chalk you have to conquer, you have to conquer the systems of human habits, of competence and incompetence [as heard].

I say this so we see this aspect of a program. It must present certain goals our movement must strive to attain, strive to achieve. But we shall be striving with all our perfections and imperfections. And thus one ought always to remember that we shall approach these goals if we learn how to work better, to act for their attainment but at the same time one should remember that their full implementation may encounter restriction. [end recording]

TRYBUNA LUDU INVITES PREGRESS DISCUSSIONS

AU181329 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 11 Feb 86 p 1

[Izabella Wajszczuk commentary: "An Invitation to Talks"]

[Text] The Draft PZPR Program has been published. All-party talks on this most important party document have thus been opened. However, this does not mean that only party members may present opinions, assessments, conclusions, and remarks. It means that party people should participate in creating the final shape of the program so nonparty people may be interested as much as possible in taking part in these talks as well. Talks will mostly take place inside primary party organizations, but also at various other meetings. The columns of the press will be opened to speeches about the program.

Looking at the title page of the published document, one can say that two concepts may, and perhaps should, become common to all the talks, discussions, or disputes. They are: the draft program and the final program. It would be good if everyone speaking out about this document remembered that it is a draft, in other words something that naturally requires comments and proposals, and that these talks are meant to give birth to a program defining Poland's future development and not a list of current problems and troubles requiring solving today.

The stage of general discussion on the program submitted for social public assessment is the most important stage of work on its final shape. In fact, these discussions already started during the preparations for the ninth congress, in other words at a time when the party was seeking answers to many questions of fundamental importance to socialist Poland's future. Awareness of this became a basis for the ninth congress's resolution, which recognized the working out of a long-term program as an essential condition for the party to fulfill its leading role. Therefore, the document did not emerge in its present shape overnight and was not shut away inside offices. It was created by the socialist renewal course adopted and implemented by the party. The starting point was provided by the material for the ninth congress, and the inspiration concerning detailed issues was provided by the resolutions and discussions of Central Committee plenums. A commission appointed by the Fourth PZPR Central Committee Plenum worked on the draft. It was subjected to thorough and profound discussion during the Second All-Polish Party Ideological-Theoretical Conference. Thus, this draft itself is the result of discussion and has emerged with the participation of many voices and opinions.

But "many voices and opinions" are not enough for such an important document. For the draft to become a live program worth referring to and requiring referring to, it must convey in its future vision the aims and aspirations of the entire party and all working people. It must express this will to the nation. Everyone should feel its joint author. Everyone should find in it goals and tasks for himself and also see inside himself the possibilities of implementing them, including those possibilities he has never noticed before. This is so that what we regard as essential may become possible.

The final program is the second concept which should not disappear from one's field of vision during these great talks, mostly because the program must not be encumbered, diminished, or restricted by today's difficulties.

But this does not mean that we should not consider the speed with which we move forward and the straightness of the road. Although it cannot be ruled out, we must not let the complicated times of today, marked by numerous difficulties, hide the future. At the same time the program must be realistic and firm one's imagination, not just concerning dreams but also deeds and actions. It should show what Poland will be like at the end of the century and how it should be restructured and organized so people may live better and more comfortably and the values of socialism and its attraction to all people may be increased.

The 10th congress will employ the results of these talks. Of the two important concepts today, one will remain -- the final program. It will certainly be somewhat different from today's draft version. Maybe it will be bolder in some parts and more specific in others.

The 24th plenum called on all party members to take part in giving the program a final shape. It invited everyone to participate whose heart lies in Poland's future and who correlates this future with the socialist renewal line of accord, reforms, and struggle that was initiated at the ninth congress.

TRADE UNION MOVEMENT INCREASING FOREIGN LINKS

LD141752 Warsaw PAP in English 1700 GMT 14 Feb 86

[Text] Warsaw, Feb. 14: The reborn trade union movement in Poland has considerably broadened its ties with trade union organizations in socialist and developing countries, despite boycott attempts on the part of certain labour organizations from Western states.

A turning-point in this regard was the movement's return to the World Federation of Trade Unions. However, it is also Western organizations that increasingly give up the ineffective policy of boycott.

As a matter of example, representatives of many inter-factory organizations from Poland established contacts last year with their counterparts from developed capitalist states. Steel mill workers visited Austria, power industry workers -- Finland, teachers were in France and the FRG, the chairman of the International Commission of the National Agreement of Trade Unions OPZZ paid a visit to Britain of late where he entered contacts with the Trades Union Congress TUC and some branch organizations.

Mention is also due to broadening contacts with respective organizations in developing states of which many have invited the Polish trade unionists to attend various congresses and conferences organized in those countries.

The key goal of international activities of the Polish trade unions is to struggle for peace and to check the arms race. This issue will certainly be raised at the 11th World Congress of Trade Unions this autumn. The Polish trade union movement actively participates in preparations for this event, to be held in the U.N. International Year of Peace.

FORMER DEPUTY PREMIER OBODOWSKI NAMED GDR ENVOY

LD150520 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 14 Feb 86

[Text] [No dateline as received] Janusz Obodowski, former deputy premier, who held this post until November 1985, has been appointed ambassador of the Polish People's Republic to the GDR.

BRIEFS

PZPR HOLDS MINING TALKS -- Today on the second and final day of its proceedings in Katowice, the PZPR Central Committee mining commission discussed proposals concerning scientific and technical progress, improvements in the miners' working and safety conditions, and the development of rationalized movement in the extracting industry. The need for very economical management of minerals, above all hard coal, was emphasized with reference to the contents of the PZPR draft program. The proceedings were chaired by Jerzy Romanik. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 12 Feb 86 LD]

GULF WAR 'FLARE-UP' CAUSES 'DEEP CONCERN'

LD202211 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1432 GMT 20 Feb 86

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, February 20 (TANJUG) -- The latest flare-up in the Iraq-Iran war, which inflicted new and heavy losses in personnel to the two non-aligned countries, with whom Yugoslavia maintains friendly relations, has caused deep concern in Yugoslavia, Yugoslav Foreign Secretariat spokesman Vojislav Savin told a press conference today.

The endangering of the security of third countries and the continuation of the five-year absurd war was a source of concern.

From the very beginning of the war, Savin set out, Yugoslavia has, in direct contacts with the two countries and within the movement of non-alignment and broader international community, actively urged a peaceful solution of the conflict, as it is convinced that a comprehensive, just and a lasting solution can be reached through negotiations alone.

Thus, Yugoslavia continues supporting all peaceloving initiatives and actions of all factors, including the U.N. Security Council, who invest efforts toward ending the conflict and securing a solution based on the principles of the U.N Charter, the movement of non-alignment and respecting both countries' legitimate rights and interests, Savin said.

OUTSIDE ACTIVITY IN CHAD OPPOSED; OAU SUPPORTED

LD202149 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1404 GMT 20 Feb 86

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, February 20 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia opposes any outside interference in Chad, Vojislav Savin, press spokesman for Yugoslavia's Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, said here today in commenting on the French air raid on the airport in Ndjamena.

At his press conference, he voiced expectation that the OAU's efforts for safeguarding the unity, sovereignty and the non-aligned status of Chad would yield results.

Yugoslavia expects that all participants in the conflict will show forbearance and readiness for a peaceful solution on the basis of a political agreement among all political forces in that central African state, he said.

FEC DISCUSSES ECONOMY, EUREKA PROGRAM

LD202356 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1740 GMT 20 Feb 86

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 20 Feb (TANJUG) -- Today, after establishing the work program for this year, the Federal Executive Council drew up a proposed amendment to the law on the bases of the banking and credit system which, as a transitory solution, would make possible financial consolidation of the economy by way of short-term loans for current business activity.

To stimulate a speedier development of the tourist economy, the Federal Executive Council today established the proposed law according to which Yugoslav and foreign persons, with the participation in financing the construction and maintenance, would be able to use tourist apartments, rooms and bungalows, boats and other facilities. The Federal Executive Council also discussed participation in the Eureka program.

Presided over by Janez Zemljarić, the Federal Executive Council today established the 1986 work program. The activity of the Federal Executive Council will be directed toward the further development of socioeconomic and sociopolitical systems on the basis of self-management, particularly on implementing the long-term program of economic stabilization. Within these frameworks emphasis will be laid on creating appropriate conditions for a speedier growth of production and exports, increased productivity, ensuring the country's foreign liquidity, implementing the financial consolidation of the economy and strengthening its material base on measures for a significant drop in the rate of inflation in this year, increasing personal incomes, improving living standards as well as on undertaking other measures which would make it possible for the economy to work more successfully.

The Federal Executive Council established the proposed changes to the law on military schools and scientific and research institutions in the Yugoslav People's Army. The proposed changes are in accordance with the achieved degree of the development of the Armed Forces. They primarily refer to increased needs for educating civilians for work in the production and maintenance of arms and military equipment, as well as for work in the system of commanding and leading military units and institutions.

The Federal Executive Council also discussed questions connected with the participation of Yugoslavia in the Eureka program, and assessed that the interest and need of the Yugoslav economy for cooperation with this program are indisputable. The participation in individual projects would ensure a more comprehensive participation in the modern currents of scientific and technological research and development. The content and framework of this cooperation should be regulated by appropriate regulations which would make possible Yugoslav work organization and scientific and research institution participation in particular projects in which they are interested on an equitable basis. Proposals for participating in the Eureka program should start from the strategy of the SFRY'S technological development, which is the prerequisite for our own scientific and research projects to be complemented by technological cooperation of our country with foreign countries.

The Federal Executive Council believes that the participation of our economy in particular projects on an individual and unorganized basis could not be taken as a form of Yugoslav participation, and therefore the full coordination of our participation should be ensured in these activities.

The Federal Executive Council adopted appropriate conclusions which will make possible a speedier joining of the Eureka program, its procedure and agents of activity, coordination and cooperation on the international stage, connected with the phase of candidatures and negotiations, carrying out and monitoring individual concrete projects which are being proposed and in which, as part of this program, our economy would participate.

SFRY ASSEMBLY ISSUES CHAMBERS' ELECTION NOTICE

LD201240 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1025 GMT 20 Feb 86

[Text] Belgrade, 20 Feb (TANJUG) -- The president of the SFRY Assembly has issued the following decision about the election of delegates to the SFRY Assembly's Federal Chamber and the Chamber of Republics and Provinces:

1. Notice is hereby given of elections of delegates to the SFRY Assembly's Federal Chamber and the Chamber of Republics and Provinces.
2. Election of delegates to the SFRY Assembly's Federal Chamber will be held in all municipal assemblies on the territories of the republics and provinces in the period from 14 to 21 April 1986.
3. Elections of delegates to the SFRY Assembly's Chamber of the Republics and Provinces in all republican and provincial assemblies should be completed by 10 May 1986.
4. Preelection activities for the election of delegates to the SFRY Assembly's Federal Chamber will commence on 5 May 1986.
5. The Commission for the Election and Summoning of Delegates to the SFRY Assembly's Federal Chamber will supervise the way in which the decision is being carried out.
6. The text of the decision will be published in the SFRY Official gazette.

LCY PRESIDIUUM CONSIDERS ANTI-INFLATION MEASURES

LD202216 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 20 Feb 86

[Text] The LCY Central Committee Presidium today discussed the tasks and activities of Communists and other social factors in the implementation of the measures aimed at achieving financial consolidation of the economy, curbing inflation, and accomplishing the tasks defined in the stance adopted at the 23d session on the medium-term plan and the developing and economic policy for this year.

It is the Presidium's view that appropriate solutions as regards the financial consolidation of all the users of social funds should be urgently worked out on a selective basis and on the basis of economic criteria. The action by the LC and all other subjective forces must be made even more effective so as to achieve increases in production and exports, to carry out financial consolidation, which would help to curb inflation, and to solve accumulated problems by relying on our own resources.

The Presidium also examined the proposed stance on organizing public debate about the draft documents for the 13th LCY Congress. Municipal committees are envisaged as its immediate organizers. It will be necessary to organize, within the debate's framework, meetings, consultations, and public discussions about some of the most important issues.

At today's session Vidoje Zarkovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, informed the Presidium about the talks he held with Alessandro Natta, secretary general of the Italian Communist Party [PCI]. The Presidium assessed Alessandro Natta's visit as being a strong incentive to the development of friendly relations between the LCY and the PCI, which is also of considerable importance for the development of overall relations between Yugoslavia and Italy.

CONGRESS COMMITTEE APPROVES DRAFT DOCUMENTS

LD210037 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1721 GMT 20 Feb 86

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 20 Feb (TANJUG) -- The committee for the preparation of the 13th LCY congress today approved the drafts of the specific congress resolutions. When the texts have been amended with today's suggestions and comments, the committee, in accordance with the authorization it has from the LCY Central Committee, will submit the drafts of these documents for public debate. These are the drafts of the resolutions on the tasks of the LC in the further implementation of the platform on Kosovo, on the struggle of the LC for the further development of socialist self-managing upbringing and education, and on the realization of the rights and freedom of citizens.

The party membership and the wider social public will simultaneously express their views on the drafts of these and the general resolutions which, it is expected, will be approved by the LCY Central Committee at its session tomorrow.

At today's session there was considerable discussion about whether the 13th congress should adopt a separate resolution on human rights. There were several convincing arguments both "for" and "against." There was no dilemma, however, about the fact that the congress must concern itself with these questions.

There are two reasons for the adoption of a separate resolution: Internal and external. In the realization of self-managing relations of production there has been considerable divergence from the constitutional and program orientations of the LC, resulting in the strengthening of etatism, and on this basis the reinforcement of bureaucratic and technocratic tendencies. All this, it was said, has resulted in the strengthening of tendencies in the country which aim to utilize this trend in the development of society to impose their concept of freedom. These questions, it was stressed, should also be examined in the context of international events, attempts to misuse human rights as a method of bloc rivalry and struggle against the progressive trends in the world, and thus also in the context of growing anticommunism and the defense in the capitalist world of the privileges formed in bourgeois society on the basis of the inviolability of private property.

These facts, it was said, demand that the LCY takes a clear stand on such phenomena, not to defend itself from internal opposition and the foreign enemy, but to establish concrete ways of involving itself in order to more easily realize its own program orientations.

The resolution on the tasks of the LC in implementing the political platform on Kosovo notes it is necessary to give a clear and complete assessment of what has been done so far in overcoming the consequences of the counterrevolution and in strengthening brotherhood, unity and togetherness of the nations and nationalities in this province. The more so as in society and in the LC there are opposing views on this. Only on the basis of such an assessment is it possible to establish the key problems which at present call for the greatest involvement of the LC and all other socialist forces.

SCHOLARS UNABLE TO SUPPORT CRITICAL ANALYSIS

LD152125 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1605 GMT 14 Feb 86

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 14 Feb (TANJUG) -- Scholars cannot lend their support to the Critical Analysis of the Functioning of the Political System.

This was quite firmly stated by the participants in the scientific debate on the Critical Analysis at the Sava Center today, which was organized by the Marxist Center of the Serbian LC Central Committee and the associations for political sciences of Yugoslavia and Serbia.

Zoran Vidojevic, director of the Marxist Center, explained the aim of the debate as he opened the meeting, saying that a scientific assessment of the proffered document is necessary as well as alternative proposals which will contribute to finding a more rapid way out of the crisis for society. The first participants in the debate, Jovan Djordjevic, the dean of our political sciences, pointed out the crisis in theoretical thought which is reflected in "ideological simplification" and "idealistic utopianism." He did not fail to note that "any examination, which neglects the role and importance of socialist democracy, cannot serve as a basis for a critical analysis of the political system of Yugoslavia."

Milan Matic said that he does not underestimate the 150 proposed changes put forward in the Critical Analysis, but he stressed that its approach amounts to minute quantitative changes at microlevels of society, because it does not take account of the totality of the problem and what is essential. The "Analysis" sets narrow limits of critical thought while expanding the syntax on fundamental values which should not be changed and omitting changes in important sectors.

One of the most specific speeches was that of Pavle Nikolic who noted that an argument often stressed against changes in the constitution is the demand for adherence to the principles of the antifascist Council of the National Liberation of Yugoslavia [AVNOJ]. However, this demand presupposes the question: Does the existing constitution adhere in all respects to the principles of AVNOJ, particularly with regard to the provinces. From the scientific viewpoint a series of solutions in the concept of the 1974 constitution means the introduction of elements of confederalism which should be got rid of, by curtailing the right of legislative veto of the republics and provinces in the Chamber of Republic and Provinces, or at least by significantly reducing the area in which laws are adopted by full consensus.

The Critical Analysis, as Balsa Spadijer observed, does not deal sufficiently with the excessively wide application of the right to veto, which blocks the work of the organs of the federation and the implementation of their decisions. All constitutional solutions which are concerned with the application of consensus warrant examination, particularly since it is in practice also used in the sphere of sublegal acts.

The ways for overcoming the difficulties are only [word indistinct] seen in the firm integration of the production sphere and in making production independent of policy. He pointed out that in the division of political work, the largest "portion" belongs to bureaucracy and technocracy which adapts the vital interests of the working class to its own interests and then declares them to be general.

Demands for the democratization of cadre policy and efforts directed against political professionalism and the accumulation of functions in practice have no visible effect, Mijat Damjanovic stressed. Difficulties in the functioning of the political system indicate that the most capable people are not elected during elections. People leave office not because of idleness and incapability but mainly as a result of political conflicts. Cadres should not be expected to give only verbal support to the system. Damjanovic also observed that the influence of working people and citizens on the course of elections is modest, or rather that they are still a long way from the real center of decisionmaking.

The views expressed in connection with the Critical Analysis were brought to their ultimate conclusion by Ivo Prpic, with the question: Would there have been a meeting of academics at all if this "book" had been written by someone else. If, however, it is the intention of the meeting to say some "political" things to the leadership -- it is not the right place, and if there should be discussion of the problems of the political system -- the analysis cannot be the basis of discussion. He also asked why the document is not entitled, "The Critical Analysis of the Political System of the SFRY"? Maybe the authors think, he added, that the analysis is in the form of a "model," constructed in order to be able to be used by other socialist countries?

Djordji Caca and Milan Podunavac and others also took part in the discussion.

BORBA: ANALYSIS TAKES WORKERS CLASS FOR GRANTED

AU151744 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 12 Feb 86 p 4

[D. Erakovic article "Only Overalls Belong to the Class"]

[Excerpts] When a document, a scientific research, a work, is entitled "Critical Analysis of the Functioning of the Political System of Socialist Self-Management" and when it is announced that the work had involved many scientific workers, theoreticians, and other authors and that it lasted several years, it would be normal to expect that not even one of the factors that are relevant to such an analysis will remain in the dark. Strangely enough, from the first to the last page, the workers class is given as a fait accompli, as something that is given in advance as something good in itself, as a determination that is complete, and thereby perfect. Not a single remark was made about it and therefore one has a logical question to ask: How is it possible that the class is -- it almost appears -- ideal and omnipotent and developed, and that it is the vanguard which is not good, since the functions of political power dominate in the performance of constitutional functions of sociopolitical communities to the detriment of the development of self-managing relations?..."

What is, therefore, the relation between the class and the vanguard if "associated labor is hemmed in by communal, republican, and provincial borders because of the domination of political and technobureaucratic structures in sociopolitical communities?..."

To tell the truth, one must say that along with all that is best and that which is implied under the broad concept of the workers class, there are also masses of people whose overalls are the only thing that belong to the class. Coming under that concept are also numerous idlers, those who acquired their overalls through connections and who wear them only as a "symbol," those who go on false sick leave and work on their own fields during that time, work in privately-owned workshops, or deal in transportation or smuggling; as counted there are the perpetrators of so-called useful malversations (who were at one time applauded by many and are now again in some cases); there are also various profiteers, usurpers of property and self-managing rights, various rentiers, demagogues, and the like.

Those so-called workers also include masses of incapable people who obtained degrees in a suspicious way, as well as those whom we rank without any proper definition among technomanagement and technobureaucratic structures, whose interests can hardly have anything in common with the interests of the sound core of the workers class. Above all, they have no class consciousness.

Well, this group also includes many people who in their hearts belong to the essence of the workers class, but their abilities (knowledge of social currents, rights, and also obligations) are often very nebulous. Kardelj pointed out the danger that one will inevitably manipulate the workers' lack of knowledge.

What we are talking about, therefore, is the qualifications, or rather the "quality" of the workers class, its ability to breathe true strong life into self-management, and to resist successfully the machinations and manipulations of technobureaucratic forces. However, in the very essence of the workers class, as may be discerned from these lines, there exist mighty groups of those who have only the overalls in common with the workers class.

Remuneration for the same work, or frequently for no work, differ so much that these workers may belong to the workers classes in distant countries. No, we do not advocate wage equalitarianism, but we want to say that a part of the workers class is somehow corrupted by high earnings (in some cases the earnings of some workers are 10 or even 15 times higher than the earnings of others!). Furthermore, a part of the workers class, for instance in tourist regions, following a typical group-property model, use social means of labor, natural resources, money, and even seasonal workers, receiving very high earnings all through the year for a half-involvement in work during a few months only.

What, then, is happening in the bosom of our workers class? Can it -- such as it is, divided up by statism and various frontiers, and rather neglected by the vanguard -- reply to such complicated questions as, for instance, how to pull the country out of the economic crisis? It certainly gets no advantage from being made into a fetish and from having many "suitsors." One wants to say: Our workers class requires a more realistic definition and Marxist analysis, which, we repeat, has failed to appear in the Critical Analysis which is being discussed on a grand scale all over the country.

Finally, we are in a situation in which it is incomparably more difficult to become a member of the class than a member of the vanguard, for it is much more difficult to get a job, as a condition that one could actually become a worker and a member of the workers class, that is to say, to get his work papers, than to get the card which signifies that one belongs to the vanguard.